The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 16. Whole No. 730. NEW YORK, APR 16, 1904. Price per Copy, 10c

Wm. Bull Koeller 1905

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Dissolving and Reappearing Mergers 541
American Views of the British Tibet Expedition 542
Cartoons: Little Jars to Great Civilizers 542
New Testimony to Russia's Friendship 543
Chicago's Vote for Public Ownership 544
Some Parker Cartoonery 544
The Mormon Anti-Polygamy Edict . 545
Light on the Coal Trust Contracts . 546
Settlement of Anglo-French Disputes 547
Topics in Brief 547

LETTERS AND ART:

The "Vital Deficiency" in Southern Literature 548
Another Chapter in the Shelley Love Affairs 548
Matthew Arnold's Message to the Modern World 549
Hopes and Ideals for American Sculpture 550
The "Most Pathetic Story of American Music" 551
Notes 551

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Recent Views of the Sun's Constitution 552
Some Results of Modern Plant Breeding 552
Relation of Fatigue and Pleasure to Work 553
"The Neglected Half-Brother" . . 554
How a Wireless Message Travels . 554
The Money Value of Soft Water . 555
New Theory of the Martian "Canals" 555
The Mineral Wealth of Korea . . 555
Science Brevities 555

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Are Liquor Dealers Disqualified for Church Membership? 556
The Educational Deadlock in England 556
The Essential Unity of Religion . 557
A Roman Catholic Revival in Norway 558
The Philosophy of William Dean Howells 558
The Church War on Divorce . . . 559
Religious Notes 559

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Waiting for the Thaw in the Far East 560
Suspected Plot of the Peking Mandarins 560
Table: Six Months' War Bill of Russia and Japan 561
Port Arthur's Newspaper on Local Affairs 562
President Loubet Outside the Vatican 562
American Influence upon Japanese Naval Development 563
Herbert Spencer's Advice to Japan . 564

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 565-6

Reviews of: "Sir Mortimer" (Johnston); "The Gordon Elopement" (Wells and Taber); "The Horse Leech's Daughters" (Jackson); "Leaves from the Diaries of a Soldier and Sportsman" (Gerard); "Abraham Lincoln and His Presidency" (Barrett); "A Country Interlude" (Hawthorne).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 567
Current Poetry 567
Personals 569
More or Less Pungent 569
Current Events 570
Chess 572

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL

Art and History Tour

beginning with a charming

ENGLISH COACHING TRIP

Sails May 17 with Prof. and Mrs. H. H. Powers. Professor Powers is President of the Bureau and our most noted leader and lecturer. Places in his party are always filled long in advance. References required. Write for details. Other summer tours in all Europe and the Orient.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND

Send 4 cents (postage) for Illustrated Book, entitled **"Holidays in England,"** describing **Cathedral Route,** Pilgrim Fathers, Dickens and Tennyson Districts and the **Harwich Hook of Holland Route,** Twin Screw Steamship Line, England to Rotterdam or Antwerp. Address

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND, 362 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE—73 days—$400.

Sailing June 25. Lowest inclusive price ever offered. Thorough routes, university leadership, brilliant lectures en route. Write for details of these and other remarkably low tours.

COPLEY TOURS, Copley Square, BOSTON.

THE THOMPSON-BALDASSERONI

School of Travel

for the superior education of young ladies. Nine months abroad visiting eight countries under university leadership at usual school rates. September sailing, Limited. Catalogue. **Mrs. Walter W. Scott, Sec'y, Dover, N. H.**

ARE YOU GOING THIS SUMMER? ABROAD

Five select tours, under our personal management; 37 days to 66 days, $230 to $600. Obtain free 1904 booklet, covering full details.

THOMAS H. HENDRICKSON TOURS

343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRUNDEN'S TOURS TO EUROPE.

Send for booklets of Long Summer Tours and Summer Vacation Tours, free by mail.

167 Broadway, New York; 220 So. Clark St., Chicago.

EUROPE and ORIENT

23d Season of Uninterrupted Success. Comfort and Leisure. Thorough Sightseeing Under Expert Guidance. Limited Parties. All Arrangements First class. Special Tours Arranged for Small Private Parties.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

EUROPE Select Summer tour sailing by S.S. **Baltic,** newest and largest steamer afloat. Apply at once. **$250**

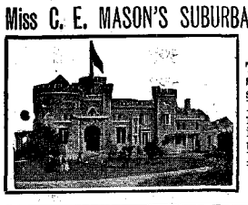
REV. L. D. TEMPLE, Flemington Z, N. J.

Honeyman's Private Tours

Eighteenth Season. June 22, Denmark, Sweden, Lapland (Midnight Sun), Norway, Scotland, England. Address for circulars, Lock Drawer F, Plainfield, New Jersey.

EDUCATIONAL

Miss C. E. MASON'S SUBURBAN SCHOOL for Girls,



THE CASTLE

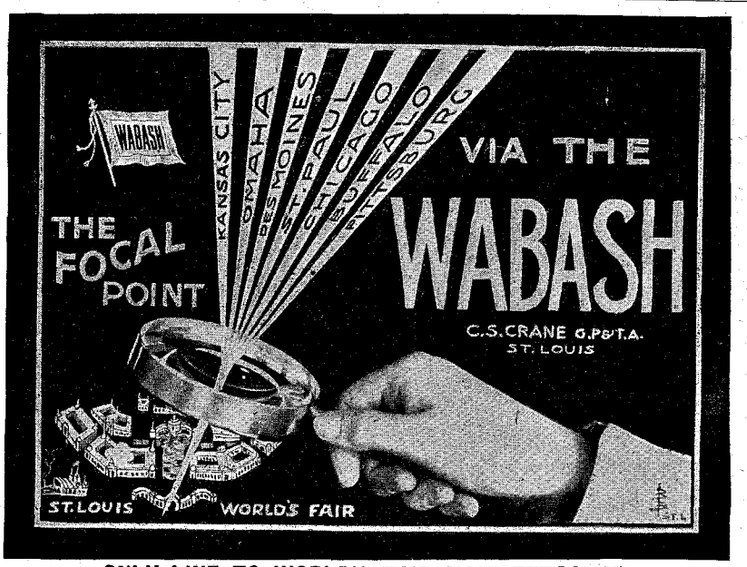
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. city. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular V, address, Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M.

Mackenzie School

DOBBS FERRY-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK.

Boys from 12 to 19 (enrolment 100). Careful preparation for College and University. Lower School for 25 boys 9 to 12.

Rev. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Ph.D., Director
WYATT W. RANDALL, Ph.D., Head Master.



ONLY LINE TO WORLD'S FAIR MAIN ENTRANCE.

ILLUSTRATED FOLDER SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BY CLARA MORRIS

Volume VII. of the Hour-Glass Stories

JUST PUBLISHED

The TROUBLE WOMAN

In this pathetic little story the author tells of the "Trouble Woman" who, altho having suffered more than the usual measure of human misfortune during her tragic life, was always the first to lend her hand and sympathy to neighbors when they were in distress of mind or body, with her uniform remark: "Do you call that trouble? Well, *I* don't!"

Ella Wheeler Wilcox: "It is one of the two or three short stories which have caught my heart as in a trap."

Mrs. Helen Marsden, Boston: "I was so struck by the pathos of it that I sent it to a friend of mine in Toronto who is well nigh crazed by trouble. The story helped her as it helped me. Now she writes, saying that the little story has been doing missionary work for a year. If I could afford it I would scatter it by the thousands."

Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.: "Its unobtrusive moral is that the way to find consolation for one's own trouble is to consider those of others, and to lend a helping hand."

Times Saturday Review, New York: "Its author has drawn a simple, yet pathetic character."

Small, 12mo, Cloth, Dainty Cloth Binding, Half-tone Frontispiece, Ornamental Cover, 40 cents net. By mail, 45 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

BOOKS AND BOOKLETS ABOUT

CALIFORNIA

The land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, where there are **no sudden changes** in temperature, but a tonic, balsamic, bracing air the year round. Best reached via

Southern Pacific

OPERATING DAILY THE

Sunset Limited

TRAVERSING

LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND CALIFORNIA

INQUIRE AT

170 Washington Street, Boston
109 South Third Street, Philadelphia
349 Broadway, New York City
210 North Charles St., Baltimore
129 South Franklin Street, Syracuse

L. H. NUTTING, G. E. P. A., New York City

E. O. MCCORMICK, P. T. M., San Francisco, Cal.
T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. A., Houston, Texas

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

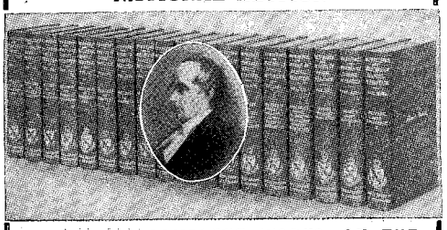
is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Daniel Webster's Works

NATIONAL EDITION



THE ONLY COMPLETE WORKS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN STATESMAN

This set of 18 handsome octavo volumes embraces more than five hundred and fifty addresses and speeches, miscellaneous and diplomatic papers, legal arguments, etc., and nearly eighteen hundred letters, including **over 2500 pages of hitherto uncollected material of inestimable value.**

Superbly illustrated with more **than one hundred photogravure plates,** embracing portraits of the most eminent American statesmen, numerous portraits of Mr. Webster and his family, views, historical paintings, etc.; also several facsimiles from original manuscripts.

The edition is limited to 1050 numbered sets and sold only in sets by subscription.

We will send you descriptive Webster pamphlet, and special terms of payment, if you mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Genuine Book Bargains

BRENTANO'S, New York

Siena: Its Architecture and Art
By GILBERT HASTINGS. Illustrations of the city's architecture, buildings, and pictures.
Published at $2.00. Offered at $1.00. By Mail, $1.15.

Edmund and Jules de Goncourt
With Letters and Leaves from Their Journals. With eight portraits. Two volumes, 8vo, cloth.
Published at $7.50. Offered at $2.50. Express Extra.

Washington: The Capital City, and Its Part in the History of the Nation. By RUFUS R. WILSON. Many illustrations. Two volumes.
Published at $3.50, *net*. Offered at $1.50. By Mail, $1.80.

Peg Woffington
By CHARLES READE.
Published at $2.00. Offered at 30c. By Mail, 45c.

Concerning Teddy
By MRS. M. HICKSON. Illustrated by Harold Copping.
Published at $1.25. Offered at 30c. By Mail, 42c.

The Avon of Shakespeare
By JAMES THORNE. With illustrations from old prints. Boards.
Published at $2.00. Offered at $1.00. By Mail, $1.15.

Photography as a Fine Art
By C. H. CAFFIN. The possibilities of photographic art in America.
Published at $3.00. *net*. Offered at $1.50. By Mail, $1.80.

The Potentate
By FRANCIS F. ROBERTSON. Illustrated.
Published at $1.25. Offered at 30c. By Mail, 40c.

Recollections of Dublin Castle and of Dublin Society
By a Native.
Published at $1.25. Offered at 50c. By Mail, 60c.

José
By A. P. VALDES. Authorized translation by Minna Caroline Smith.
Published at $1.25. Offered at 50c. By Mail, 60c.

Naples: Past and Present
By A. H. NORWAY. Photogravure illustrations. Two volumes.
Published at $4.00. Offered at $2.00. By Mail, $2.30.

SEND your address and receive, free, Brentano's Clearance Catalogues and **Brentano's Monthly Bulletin** and Catalogues of all Books in Foreign Languages. Safe delivery of books by mail guaranteed.

BRENTANO'S (Union Square), New York

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE
The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

A UNIQUE SCHOOL

Prepares for college or business. Ages 14-19. Complete scholastic equipment. Faculty of 25. Conducted on board the American Line Ocean Steamship **"Pennsylvania"** en voyage to the various countries of the world. Capacity 250 cadet students.

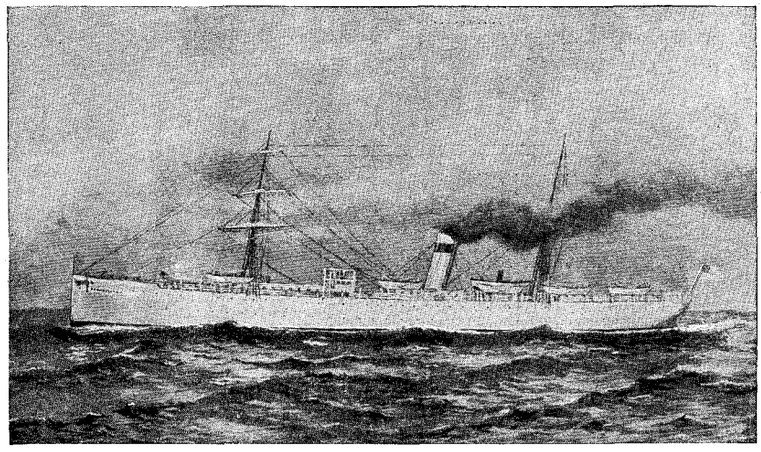
The study of the classics, modern languages, history, geography, natural sciences, commerce, and art, illustrated by graphic object lessons in the places visited. All observation on shore intelligently directed by members of Faculty. Unusual advantages for individual training and instruction.

Organization and discipline like Naval Academy. The development of personal honor and manliness is the aim of the moral training. Two regular physicians on board. A Director of physical culture. Every temptation of life on shore avoided, kindly care and wise oversight ever at hand.

The cruise follows the temperate climate and is laid out on the most approved routes for the avoidance of storms. With no exacting schedule to make, the travel will be like a delightful yachting trip. The "Pennsylvania" sails from Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, September 15 next, voyages 19,000 miles, touching at 50 ports in Europe, N. Africa, and the West Indies, returning home in June, 1905.

Attractive features of the equipment are a music room, library, printing presses for the School periodical, dark room and photographic facilities, gymnasium, scientific museums and a ship's band for military and social functions. The ship is provided with two steam launches and twelve large rowing and sailing cutters. Also tents and full camping outfit.

Cadets are drilled at ships' battery, infantry drill, with boats under sail and with oars, arm and away boats, single sticks, quarters, pitching camp, setting up drill, etc., etc.



The "Pennsylvania" is a safe and comfortable ship rated A100; 360 feet long, 44 feet beam, 25 feet draught. Equipment includes every device for comfort and safety—heat, light, ventilation, distilled water, cold storage, extensive kitchens and corps of servants. The ship manned by full crew of sailors and mechanics—cadets take no part in operation.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1904-05 ON APPLICATION

NAUTICAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, U. S. A.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH

Spoken, Taught, and Mastered through the

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

Combined with

The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You **hear** the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practise several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, or Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

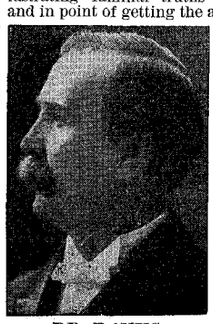
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Building, New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Notable Books by Louis Albert Banks, D. D.

"Dr. Banks has eminent skill in stating and illustrating familiar truths in a striking manner, and in point of getting the animated interest of the hearer few preachers of the present day are better worthy of study."—*The Advance*, Chic'go



DR. BANKS

"There is something clear, straight, and forceful about the style of Dr. Banks, and his method of treating scriptural subjects is instructive and helpful."—*Christian Advocate*, Pittsburg.

"There is no more distinguished example of the modern people's preacher in the American pulpit to-day than Dr. Banks."—*The Independent*, New York.

The Christian Gentlemen
Bright and chatty talks to young men on practical matters of everyday life. 12mo, cloth....75 cents

My Young Man
Ten straightforward talks to young men. 12mo, cloth.....75 cents

Twentieth Century Knighthood
Addresses to young men in which examples from ancient chivalry are used to illustrate modern conditions. 12mo, cloth.....75 cents

Hero Tales from Sacred Story
Eighteen stories of stirring heroism from the Bible. 12mo, cloth $1.50

Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls
Short stories of special interest to young folks, with which are interwoven practical and helpful lessons. 12mo, cloth, illustrated.....$1.00

Anecdotes and Morals
Over 500 illustrations drawn from everyday incidents, and each accompanied by a forceful character lesson. 12mo, cloth, 463 pages.....$1.50

Morals in Poetry and Story
A volume of several hundred morals for the use of preachers, religious workers, writers and others. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

Windows for Sermons
A study of the art of sermonic illustration, together with 400 fresh illustrations suited for sermons, religious talks and reform addresses. 12mo, cloth.....$1.20

A Year's Prayer-Meeting Talks
Fifty-two talks for prayer-meetings, providing helpful material for an entire year. 12mo, cloth.....$1.00

Dr. Banks' Famous Revival Books

Christ and His Friends
Thirty-one revival sermons (text from St. John's Gospel). 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

The Fisherman and His Friends
Studies from the life of Peter. 31 sermons (texts from John, Matthew, Acts). Cloth.....$1.50

Paul and His Friends
Thirty-one revival sermons. Lessons from the life of Paul. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

John and His Friends
Thirty-one revival sermons (texts from the Gospel of John). 12mo, cloth $1.50

David and His Friends
Thirty-one revival sermons (texts from Samuel and the Psalms). 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

On the Trail of Moses
Thirty-one revival sermons. 12mo, cloth....$1.20

The Unexpected Christ
Thirty-one evangelistic sermons. 12mo, cloth, 328 pages.....$1.50

The Saloon-Keeper's Ledger
Temperance revival discourses. Cloth...75 cents

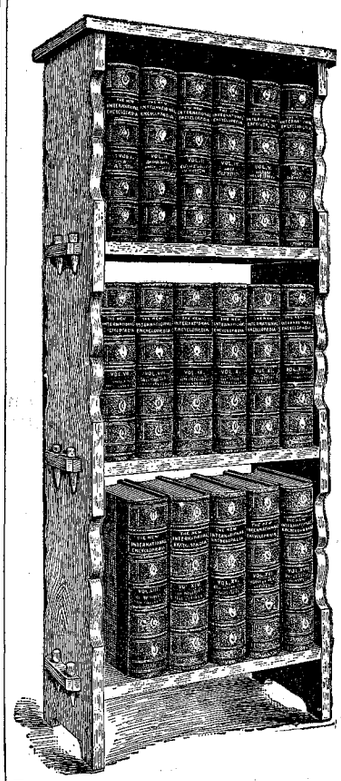
Seven Times Around Jericho
Seven temperance discourses. 12mo.....75 cents

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs. New York

CONSIDER THE ECONOMY OF BUYING NOW

The New International Encyclopædia

Editors-in-Chief:
DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.
President Johns Hopkins University (1876–1902), President of Carnegie Institution.
HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L.H.D.
Professor in Columbia University.
FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A.
Late Professor in New York University.



Its 20,000,000 words and 7,500 illustrations, if distributed into books of ordinary size, would make about 300 volumes, which would sell at current rates for between $400 and $500.

It is a library of history, biography, science, nature study, literature, art, *i. e.*, all human knowledge from the beginning of time brought down into the twentieth century.

The greatest library in the world—at Paris—contains 2,600,000 volumes; the Congressional Library at Washington has over 1,000,000 volumes, yet there is scarcely a subject of interest in all these vast collections of books which is not treated in **The New International Encyclopædia,** concisely of course, but satisfactorily. Furthermore, the information is not scattered through many volumes, but condensed into concise and comprehensive articles which may be instantly found. All important articles refer to the best books on the subject, that the reader may consult them if he desires.

It covers events in all lines of human activity *down into the year 1904.* You don't have to help it out with a lot of other reference books.

With **The New International Encyclopædia** a man is sure of his ground. With it young men and women know they will not be caught napping by fellow students. The professional man, the business man, the woman interested in current events—all are provided with a storehouse of information of all that has happened from the beginning of the world to the present day.

This *newest and best encyclopædia*, now actually completed, is offered at a *special introductory price*, so low and on terms so easy that every book-loving family may possess it.

The New International Encyclopædia comprises 17 large volumes and contains more than 16,000 pages. It is impossible for us to adequately describe it in an advertisement. We have prepared an 80-page book, containing handsome illustrations and maps, which fully describes this monumental work. We will send it upon request. It is free for the asking. Send Coupon to-day.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
PUBLISHERS
372 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SEND THIS COUPON

DODD, MEAD & CO.
New York:

Please send, without cost to me, the handsome book describing **THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA** and containing specimen pages, colored illustrations, maps and information regarding discount and easy-payment plan.

Name.....

Post-Office.....

State.....

No. 22—LITERARY DIGEST

THE BOOKLOVERS

The Largest Circulating Library in the World

BOTH for $5.00

One Year's Membership in The Booklovers Library giving you all the good new books published immediately upon publication—exchanging as often as you wish—wherever you wish - - - **$5.00**

One Year's Subscription to *The Booklovers Magazine*—one of the best illustrated monthly magazines published in the world - - - **$3.00**

Send $5.00 and begin at once. Club Service can be arranged in small cities.
Address: THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY, Dept. A, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Edited by JOSIAH STRONG

Social Progress

A Year Book

12mo, 224 pages, net, $1.00. Postage 8 cents.

This book has been prepared in response to a wide demand for an almanac which shall give sociological statistics. Dr. Strong is probably the best known writer on our country and its various religious and sociological phases.

By RICHARD LeGALLIENNE

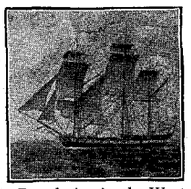
How to Get the Best Out of Books

12mo, net, $1.25. Postage, 8 cents.

Unlike many manuals of this sort, it does not outline impossible tasks, but eliminates the books which the busy man is unable to reach, and gives instruction and guidance to him who would read to the best advantage and to gain the greatest pleasure.

By EDGAR STANTON MACLAY

Moses Brown, Captain U.S.N.



Illustrated. Net, $1.25

Postage 10 cents.

Moses Brown is an almost unknown hero of the American Navy, but his adventures during the Revolution in the West Indies and off the coast of Europe with two important victories over British ships were as glorious as they were exciting. Mr. Maclay, always authentic as well as interesting, has written a book for young and old Americans.

Companion Volumes

An enlarged and fully revised edition

Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures

By Henry R. Poore, A.N.A. 4to. 80 illustrations. Net $1.50. (Postage 14c.) Irving R. Wiles, N.A.: "Not only charmingly written, but remarkably able and instructive."

How to Judge Architecture

By Russell Sturgis. 84 illustrations. Net $1.50. (Postage 14c.) *Minneapolis Journal*: "Though not large, contains for the layman an education in architecture."

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. 33-37 E. 17th St. NEW YORK

HOW TO SLEEP A compilation of the best thought on the subject of sleeplessness or insomnia by Marion M. George. It does not advocate drugs, but gives 50 simple plans of inducing sleep. Contains splendid suggestions on the bed room, bed, bedding, sleeping habits and hours, preparation for bed, position in bed, sleep for children and bedtime stories, songs and poems. Just the thing for tired, sleepless people. A dainty book for the bed room or library. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

F. J. GEORGE, La Vergne, Ill. (Dept. C.) **50c**

Headache and Neuralgia

CAN BE RELIEVED

HEADACHE

NEURALGIA

DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

A special remedy prepared by a specialist for a special purpose; will relieve any headache in thirty minutes. Try it, then you will never be without it in your home. A postal card will bring you a convincing sample free. Twenty years of unparalleled success places MEGRIMINE at the head of all remedies for HEADACHE and NEURALGIA. Sold by all druggists, or address

The Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co.

188 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind.

A Balzac Windfall

A Few 32-Volume Sets

of the famous Gebbie Balzac

At a Remarkable Discount

YOU don't care how it happened.

You will be most interested to know that we have these few sets to distribute at a price about equal to the same number of volumes of insignificant current fiction.

If there were enough of them we should want to spread the story over half a dozen pages, but we haven't near enough to go round—and it must be the early comers who get them.

If your order reaches us too late we'll hold it a few days on the chance of having a returned set which we can send you.

These sets will be

DELIVERED FREE ON APPROVAL

Payments at the rate of car fares

THESE few sets are part of the edition known as the **Library Edition Limited**, which is limited to 1,250 sets originally costing **$79.00. OUR PRICE IS ONLY $37**—considerably less than half. This is the famous SAINTSBURY EDITION OF THE COMEDIE HUMAINE, comprising a series of novels considered to be the greatest in any language.

Professor Saintsbury is the unquestioned Balzac authority. His name is a guarantee as to the completeness of the text and the accuracy of the translation in every detail.

The 32 volumes are splendidly bound in rich wine-color silk cloth. There are about 130 illustrations. The paper is a soft laid stock, deckle edged, with wide margins and gold tops.

But the books can speak for themselves. Send the Coupon in at once if you intend to ever own a set of Balzac, and then think over the details at your leisure with the books before you. If you decide to return the books, that's all you have to do. We pay all charges. The return privilege involves no annoyance to you in any way.

Siegel Cooper Company

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Sts. New York

L. D. April 16

The Siegel Cooper Co., New York

Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of the **Library Edition, Limited, of Balzac's Works.** If satisfactory I agree to pay **$1 within 5 days** of receipt of books, and **$2 per month** thereafter for 12 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return the set within 5 days of receipt, it being understood that the receipt of the volumes involves no obligation on my part to purchase.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

NEW PUBLICATIONS

First Volume of a New Edition of Tolstoy's Complete Works in 26 Volumes.

Sevastopol, and Other Military Tales

By LEO TOLSTOY

A new translation by Louise and Aylmer Maude, specially approved by the author.

8vo, cloth, gilt tops, deckle edges, portrait frontispiece. $1.50, post-paid.

Tolstoy's Essays and Letters

Translated by AYLMER MAUDE

Containing new translations and fresh matter. The cheapest and best edition of Tolstoy's essays.

Cloth, 6⅝ x 4⅛ inches. $1.00, post-paid.

Tolstoy and His Problems

Essays by AYLMER MAUDE

Each essay in this volume expresses, in one form or other, Tolstoy's view of life; the object of the book being not to praise his views but to explain them.

12mo, cloth. $1.00, post-paid.

Tolstoy and His Message

By ERNEST H. CROSBY

An intimate view of the personality, character, beliefs, and philosophy of Tolstoy, with many of the dramatic incidents of his life.

Small 12mo, cloth. 50c., net. By mail, 54c.

Esarhaddon, and Other Stories

(No. 5 "Hour-Glass Stories")

By LEO TOLSTOY

Three new short stories written for the benefit of the Kishinef relief fund to which all the author's and publishers' profits go.

Small 12mo, cloth. 40c., net. By mail, 45c.

Parsifal (No. 6 "Hour-Glass Stories")

By H. R. HAWEIS

Story and analysis of Wagner's great opera.

Small 12mo, cloth. 40c., post-paid.

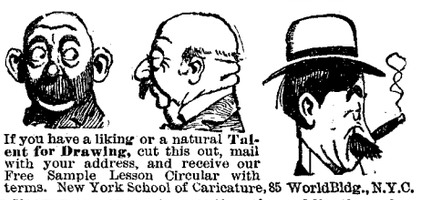
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by W. D. P. Bliss with the cooperation of many eminent specialists. Complete and up-to-date information on all social and economic questions. 8vo, 1,447 pp., cloth, $7.50; sheep, $9.50; half morocco, $12; full morocco, $14.

"It will stand in years to come as an epitome of the social and economic conditions and the state of human progress."—*The Review of Reviews.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs, NEW YORK



If you have a liking or a natural Talent for Drawing, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

Mal-Assimilation, Chronic Starvation.

Raw Food and Vibratory Exercise Cure Mal-Assimilation and Its Complications

Regeneration. Gained 60 lbs. in 60 days.

There is "No life without life," and no continuation of life without other life. Cooking destroys life in food. Send two-cent stamp for Diagnosis Blank and Booklet. **My Diagnosis** is worth at least $5.00, but it **will cost you nothing.** Doctor Thomas' uncooked bread cures constipation, lack of vitality, indigestion. Package of 25 cakes, 25 cents.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.

172 West 72d St., New York City. Clerk 6.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Removal Sale . . . SAVE $8

In order to dispose of the present stock before moving, May 1st, we have decided to offer the greatest Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge ever published, at almost half its regular price, and on the easiest of terms. Further, we guarantee satisfaction. The Encyclopedia embraces four massive octavo volumes, bound in extra heavy cloth with titles, etc., stamped in gold. Throughout, the book-making is of the highest order. Read below, and do not miss this opportunity.

Regular Price $20
Special " $12

NO MONEY REQUIRED NOW—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

The Churchman, New York: "We commend the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge to our readers as superior to anything of the kind which has yet been produced. We believe that as it is the latest, so for many years to come, it will be the best and most reliable compend of Religious knowledge that we shall have."

THE WORLD-RENOWNED SCHAFF-HERZOG

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Together with an Encyclopedia of Living Divines and Christian Workers in America and Europe.
Edited by Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D., Samuel M. Jackson, M.A., Rev. D. S. Schaff, etc., etc.

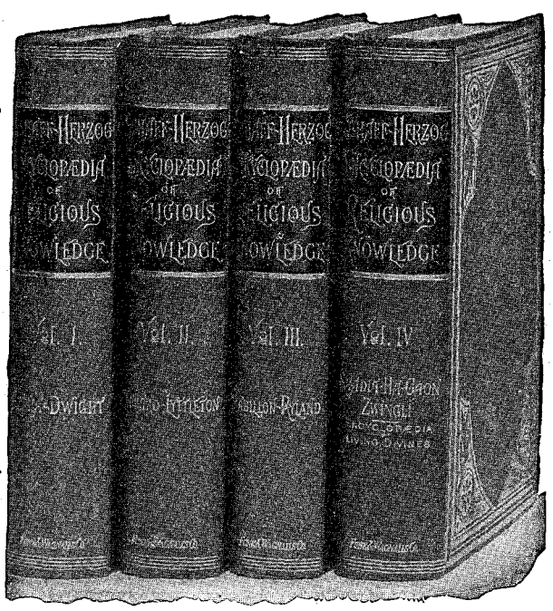
This monumental work furnishes the most important, valuable and useful information on all subjects related to religious and theological learning, exegetical, historical, biographical, doctrinal, etc., for the use of ministers, students, and laymen.

Contributions from 400 Scholars

Living, Vital Questions receive special attention; as Evolution, by Dr. McCosh; Mormonism, by Bishop Tuttle; Divorce and Marriage and Socialism, by ex-President Woolsey, etc.

Hymnology.—Beyond the bare facts of biography the Encyclopedia abounds in interesting details which will be of service to all who study to know the origin of our church hymns.

Biographies of Scholars and Preachers.—A valuable feature of the work is its carefully prepared biographies of Biblical scholars and preachers of all ages of the world. In the present revised edition the biographies of living Biblical scholars and preachers are given.



Each volume measures 11 inches high, 7¾ inches wide, and 2 inches thick.

Contains Nearly 3,000 Pages

Descriptions of Various Sects.—All the leading religious sects are described by competent specialists in the various denominations.

Church Customs, Festivals, etc., are given full and exhaustive attention, this and all other departments of information being characterized by historic fidelity and accuracy.

Doubt and Infidelity.—The great Phases of Doubt that are arrayed against Christianity receive particular attention; as Agnosticism, by Professor Calderwood; Materialism, Optimism, Utilitarianism, etc., by Professor Flint; Infidelity, by Professor Cairns; Deism by Professor Lechler, etc.

Four Massive Octavo Volumes

Index of Over 6,500 Entries

The Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.: "With six or seven encyclopedias within arms length, we find ourselves more often taking down this than any other, and in no single instance do we remember to have been disappointed in our inquiries among its pages."

Features and Qualities that Have Given the Work its Great Reputation

Standard and Authoritative
Hundreds of Subjects
In No Other Work
All Articles Prepared Expressly for this Work

The Work of the World's Ablest Scholars

No other encyclopedia approaches it in commanding authorities. Dr. Schaff's name is a guarantee that the work is most thoroughly done, even to the smaller details. He examined every article before it was printed. *Every article, without a single exception, has been translated and condensed or newly written expressly for this work. We offer the very latest improved and revised edition.*

Evangelical, but Including Latest Research

The Encyclopedia is written from an evangelical standpoint. The names of Schaff and Herzog are a pledge of this. *But the results of the latest Biblical criticism and discoveries are carefully given, and opposing theories are fairly stated, so that the reader is put in a position to draw his own conclusions.* **All Theological Subjects** are given a full and highly authoritative treatment.

The Basis of this great work is the German Herzog Encyclopedia, the Masterpiece of Biblical and Ecclesiastical Learning.

Absolutely Undenominational
All Special Contributions Signed
Each Leading Article Has Bibliography

George C. Lorimer, D.D. "The Encyclopedia ought to be in the home of every Christian, and especially of every Christian Minister."
Prof. George P. Fisher, D.D., Yale University: "The work cannot fail to be very useful and instructive."
R. S. Storrs, D.D.: "The Encyclopedia is a work of immense value."

AT ALMOST HALF PRICE TO DIGEST READERS

Until we move we will supply this great work to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST for a little over half the regular price. The elegant and substantial cloth-bound edition, regularly is sold for $20.00. We now offer it to those who promptly sign and return the coupon opposite for only $12.00, payable on the easy-payment plan of $2.00 within three days of receipt of the work, if it is satisfactory, and the balance in little remittances of $1.00 a month. We prepay carriage and guarantee satisfaction.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY—DON'T MISS IT!

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA ACCEPTANCE COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special offer of the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia to LITERARY DIGEST readers for $12.00, regular price $20.00, and agree to send you $2.00 within three days of receipt of the work as the first payment for the same. I agree to remit the balance, $10.00, in monthly instalments of $1.00 each. It is understood that you prepay carriage and guarantee satisfaction, and that if the work is unsatisfactory I may return it, within three days of receipt, at your expense and you will refund whatever I have paid on it.

L.D. 4-16-'04

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 16 NEW YORK, APRIL 16, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 730

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DISSOLVING AND REAPPEARING MERGERS.

THE dissolving Northern Securities merger, officially doomed and disrupted by the Supreme Court, seems to resemble a "dissolving view" in the fact that as one merger disappears another takes its place. But instead of proceeding peaceably, as in the case of the melting pictures on the screen, there is a quarrel between two of the performers, Messrs. Hill and Harriman, as to whose merger shall replace the one that is now disappearing. Mr. Harriman has started a lawsuit asking for the return of the Northern Pacific shares which he put into the merger, and charging that if the merger is broken up by the Hill plan, there will result a Hill merger that will be illegal. Mr. Hill replies that if it is broken up according to the Harriman suit, there will be a Harriman merger that will be equally illegal. Each threatens the other with the terrors of the law, but each seems perfectly willing to face them himself.

In brief, each side claims the Northern Pacific Railroad. By the Hill plan of dissolving the Northern Securities merger, the stockholders would receive their allotments partly in Great Northern stock and partly in Northern Pacific, which would give the Harriman group about 25 per cent. of the stock of each road, and leave the Hill-Morgan group in control of both. By the Harriman plan, the Harriman group would receive back the identical Northern Pacific shares which they put in—enough, or almost enough, to control the road. If the Northern Pacific goes to the Hill-Morgan group of capitalists, then the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will be under one control; if it goes to the Harriman group, then the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Northern Pacific will be under one control, and the Oregon Short Line, a Harriman road, will parallel the Northern Pacific, another Harriman road, in Montana and other States, contrary to the state laws.

Mr. Hill says, in an interview:

"Mr. Harriman undoubtedly is trying to secure control of the Northern Pacific. That is easy enough for any one to see. However, the laws of several of the States through which the Oregon Short Line and the Northern Pacific run are utterly opposed to such ownership or control, and I presume he would be prevented from accomplishing his purpose by those laws. . . . . .

"If Mr. Harriman wins, and also gets control of the Burlington, there will be nothing left for us to do but sell out and retire, and leave the people of the Northwest to fight out their own battles."

Mr. Harriman says, in his petition to the court in St. Paul (asking that Northern Pacific shares be given to himself and his associates for Northern Securities shares in the dissolution of the merger):

"As your petitioners are informed and believe and aver, such plan of distribution adopted by the board of directors of the Northern Securities Company [the Hill plan], if consummated, would vest a majority of the stock of both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway companies in the same individual stockholders of the Great Northern Company who originally cooperated in the promotion and organization of the Northern Securities Company, and who are still cooperating and acting in concert and combination, and would continue the common management and direction of said two competing railway companies, and render the degree of this court ineffectual, and defeat or evade its true intent and purpose."

The New York *Financier* thinks that Mr. Harriman has the upper hand, and says that "altho the times financially are not propitious for strife," there may be "developments of unexpected importance within a year." It continues:

"In any event, it must be admitted that Union Pacific is the dominant system, and the interests which control it can well lay claim to being the masters of the situation. Mr. Hill, it is averred, does not want war, and Mr. Morgan's prestige has been too badly shattered since 1901 to make him the commanding figure he once was. It begins to look as tho the railway law for the West will be laid down and enforced from now on by Mr. Harriman and his partners. Mr. Hill will be allowed to indulge to his heart's content in dreams of coming Oriental greatness, and Mr. Morgan will be accorded the respect which is his due; but when it comes to what is more or less commonly known as a 'show down,' the Harriman interests will have pretty much what they ask for. Union Pacific may not be impregnable to assault, but it is bomb-proof against any attack that may be made on it with present known ammunition. There is hope, however, that the test will not be made."

The Railway World (Philadelphia), however, hopes to see Mr. Hill win his contention. It says:

"The suit to compel the return of the original shares of the Northern Pacific which were exchanged for Northern Securities stock, referred to in our legal department, is of sinister significance. The plan of dissolution of the Northern Securities Company provided for a ratable distribution to its stockholders of its assets, Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares being ratably divided. This method of distribution is not only the easiest and most direct which could be selected, but it accomplishes the results which the Northern Securities Company was organized to achieve—the preservation of peace in transcontinental railway matters.

"It will be remembered that after the struggle for control of Northern Pacific in 1901 the Union Pacific interests acquired a majority of the stock. The purpose of this acquisition, as was stated on the witness-stand and elsewhere, was, in the opinion of men prominently identified with the Great Northern and the Burlington lines, to enable the Union Pacific to divert traffic from the Northern Pacific over the lines in which their interest was more important. The formation of this Northern Securities Company

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

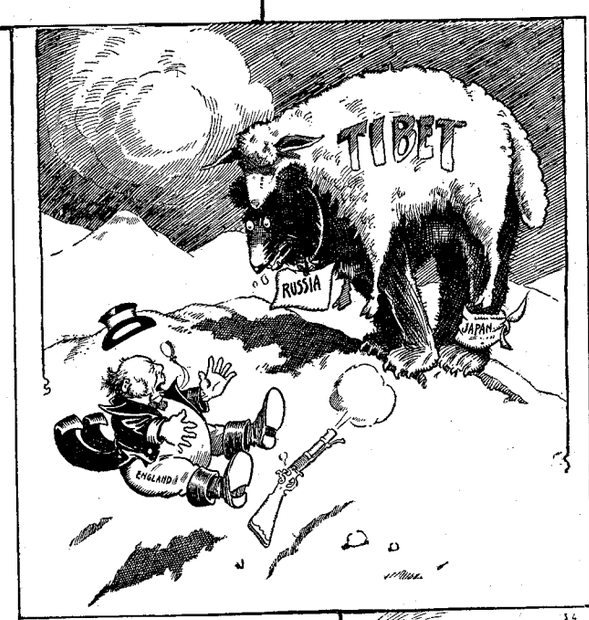
JOHN BULL—"Keep 'im goin,' little pal, I'll take care of his clothes."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

obviated this danger, and, as Mr. Hill contended, enabled him to perfect important plans for the development of the Northwest.

"Mr. Harriman's suit reopens the whole matter, and threatens a renewal of hostilities the outcome of which no one can foresee. With the Union Pacific in control of the Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific, the transcontinental railway situation would be in Mr. Harriman's hands, and the consequences might indeed be serious both to the Northern Pacific and to the Northwest. In our judgment, the ends of the suit will not be successful, since it contemplates a combination in restraint of trade generally similar to that which was so recently dissolved by the Supreme Court. There can be no essential difference, in the light of the Northern Securities decision, between a combination of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies in a securities holding company, and a combination of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific through the Oregon Short Line, which latter the Union Pacific controls. The second combination involves the same consequences as the first, and is equally forbidden by the law. What reason is there to believe that, when the first was dissolved, the combination which the Union Pacific seeks to accomplish, even if it can be perfected, will be allowed to stand?

"There is apparently no reason, from the point of view of the general railroad situation, to approve the modification of the plan for dissolving the Northern Securities Company, which the Union Pacific interests seek to accomplish by this suit. The Northern Pacific is a Northwestern road. Its prosperity is bound up with the growth of the traffic between the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest coast. The interests of the Union Pacific, on the other hand, lie along lines which are entirely separate and different. We can not see how the general railway prosperity will be increased by uniting these two systems under the same control.

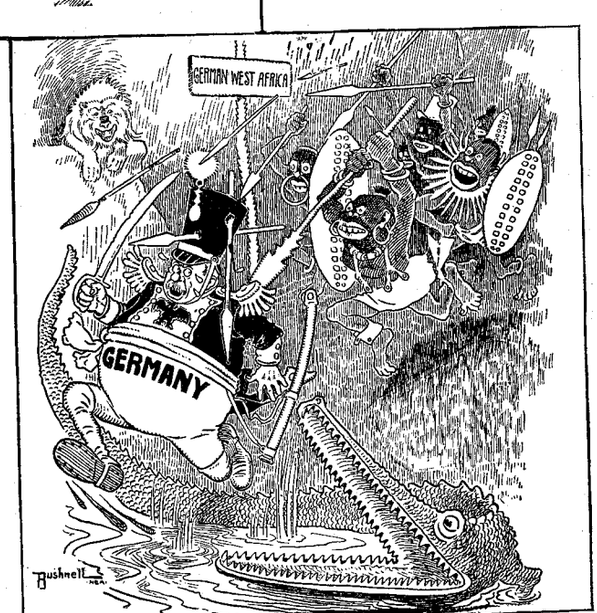
"It is not improbable that the doctrines involved in the Northern Securities decision will be often applied in future litigation involving combinations of railway ownership. The issue can be raised by a private individual quite as well as by the Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. Keene employed this argument in his suit against the Union Pacific last year, that a majority of the stock of the Southern Pacific could not lawfully be owned by its competitor. The point was not pressed, but in the light of the Northern Securities decision it should be taken into serious account by all those who are interested in preserving railway combinations."



A BEAR IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.
—Satterfield in the Cleveland *Press*.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE BRITISH TIBET EXPEDITION.

WITH few exceptions, the American press treat with satire and skepticism the British professions of high motives in their expedition into Tibet which killed 400 Tibetans and wounded 200 near Guru. Colonel Younghusband, political agent of the Indian Government, with an escort of 1,000 men under General Macdonald, was sent out last October to secure the Dalai Lama's obedience to the treaty of 1890, which grants the British of India certain trade privileges in Tibet. Great Britain claims that Tibet did not live up to its obligations, and suspicions are entertained that this disregard of the treaty was due to Russian influence. The authorities in Tibet have been reluctant to discuss the subject, and the expedition was repeatedly told that it would have to return to the frontier before any terms would be considered. Near Guru an emissary of the Tibetan Government, at the head of a force of 1,500, ordered the expedition to travel no farther in the direction of the forbidden city of Lhassa. Colonel Younghusband refused to withdraw, and General Macdonald conceived the idea of dispersing the Tibetans without the use of arms. As the Tibetans resisted the effort to disarm them, an engagement ensued, in



GERMANY: "This expansion business isn't what it's cracked up to be."
—Bushnell in the Cleveland *Press*.

LITTLE JARS TO GREAT CIVILIZERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which 400 Tibetans were killed, while the British suffered a loss of about a dozen, slightly wounded. A few rifles captured from the Tibetans bear the Russian imperial stamp, and the ammunition also is said to have been of Russian make. A British account says that "the whole affair was brought upon the Tibetans by themselves, as Colonel Younghusband and General Macdonald and the troops exercised the greatest possible forbearance and patience." A number of our papers, however, think that the Tibetans had every right to protest against and resist the entry of an armed British force into their country; and General Macdonald's idea of "peaceably" disarming the native army, and then mowing them down when they resisted, receives severe criticism. "It was sheer butchery, without palliation or excuse," declares the Philadelphia *Record;* and the Indianapolis *Sentinel* inquires: "What act of Russia, we ask, is as bad as this ruthless slaughter of an innocent pastoral people on their own soil by the liveried brigands of the British Empire?"

COL. GEORGE JOHN YOUNGHUSBAND,

Whose diplomatic mission to the Dalai Lama is marred by the collision at Guru. Colonel Younghusband accompanied the American forces in the Philippines in the war with Spain.

The New York *Evening Post* condemns the expedition on the ground of hypocrisy. It declares that "what damns the Younghusband expedition is that it was solemnly organized in the name of the peace of the world and the betterment of relations between the Emperor of India and the Lama." The Philadelphia *North American* thinks that by this affair in Tibet "Great Britain has forfeited every moral right to protest against France or Germany or Russia doing a similar thing. She has strengthened Russia in the eye of the world, and she has made the formidable task of her ally, Japan, more difficult. No one can say when the reports of the rifles at Guru will cease to echo." "The old familiar methods of spreading light and truth and charity of Christian civilization are still being employed," remarks the Boston *Transcript*.

On the other hand, the Providence *Journal* and Buffalo *Express* think England is about to do for Tibet what America did for Japan. But *The Journal* adds that "what has stirred the British to action in this business is not so much the value of a Tibet open to trade as the usefulness of a Tibet rescued from Russian influence and maintained as one more barrier to Russian advances toward India. Of the Russian agencies at work in the land of Lamas the world knows little but suspects much." *The Express*, which, by the way, regards our Philippine policy as too imperialistic, says:

"The combat between General Macdonald's expedition and a party of Tibetans marks the beginning of the end of isolation of Tibet. That country is now the least-known corner of the inhabited globe. It is the last remaining hermit nation. It is the one place closed absolutely to travelers and to trade. The British expedition is doing for it what Commodore Perry did for Japan. It was hoped that the opening of the country could be effected in the same peaceful manner as was the opening of Japan. But there was little expectation of such an outcome. The fanaticism of the Tibetans, their ignorance of foreign power and of modern weapons were too well appreciated to make it probable that they would permit their isolation to be disturbed without resistance. The British, therefore, went prepared to fight, if necessary. And they have found it necessary.

"Whether the consequence is the eventual annexation of Tibet to the British Empire or the acceptance of a treaty similar to the one Commodore Perry forced upon Japan, Tibet must henceforth be strongly under British influence. The British Government has taken an opportune time to accomplish this when Russia is engaged in Manchuria. It has long been a question whether the British or the Russians would be first in breaking into Tibet. The British position in India will not be strengthened by the extension of British influence so far to the north. This fact may lead to a Russian domination finally, as has happened in other districts of Central Asia, but the opening of the country will be the work of Englishmen."

NEW TESTIMONY TO RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP.

THE criticism on the great mass of editorials, interviews, letters, etc., that have appeared in regard to the purpose of the Russian squadrons' presence at San Francisco and New York in the fall and winter of 1863 has been that they are founded upon evidence of doubtful value. We presented the most important of these historical sidelights in our issue for March 5 (p. 322), but they contained much more of argument and inference than of fact. The nearest approach to something tangible was the seeming allegation in a letter from Mr. Henry R. Follett that "a well-known New York gentleman" had actually seen in St. Petersburg the imperial order directing the Russian commander to report to President Lincoln for orders in case England or France sided with the Confederates; but it turned out later that Mr. Follett was quoting from a "Life of Thurlow Weed," which left the matter more or less in the air.

Now, however, we have the story of the secret orders from a well-known American who had it from Alexander II. himself, the very Czar who gave the sealed instructions to the admirals. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, was, in 1878, Russia's financial agent in the United States, and directed the building of four cruisers for the Russian navy, one of them commanded by Captain, now Admiral, Alexeieff. Mr. Barker was made a knight of St. Stanislaus by the Czar, and in 1879 was called to Russia to advise the Government in regard to large coal, iron, steel, and railroad enterprises in southern Russia. Few, if any, other Americans have had so close and confidential relations with the Russian Government, and to no other American, Mr. Barker believes, did Alexander II. ever tell the story of the sealed orders.

It was on August 17, 1879, says Mr. Barker (in *The Independent* for March 24), that he was the breakfast guest of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czar. After the meal the Czar arrived at the palace on horseback, and the duke introduced Mr. Barker to him. Then followed an extremely interesting interview, in which Alexander prophesied that negro suffrage would cause trouble in this country, and that the accumulation of large fortunes in few hands "must bring on a class conflict that can not fail to make a test of the stability of your institutions." At length he came to the despatch of the Russian fleets to New York and San Francisco. Mr. Barker gives Alexander's own words. Said the Czar:

"In the autumn of 1862 the governments of France and Great Britain proposed to Russia, in a formal, but not in an official way, the joint recognition by European Powers of the independence of the Confederate States of America. My immediate answer was: 'I will not cooperate in such action; and I will not acquiesce. On the contrary, I shall accept the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by France and Great Britain as a *casus belli* for Russia. And, in order that the governments of France and Great Britain may understand that this is no idle threat, I will send a Pacific fleet to San Francisco and an Atlantic fleet to New York.' Sealed orders to both admirals were given."

After a pause, the Czar went on to say:

"My fleets arrived at the American ports; there was no recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by Great Brit-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ain and France. The American rebellion was put down, and the great American republic continues.

"All this I did because of love for my own dear Russia, rather than for love of the American republic. I acted thus because I understood that Russia would have a more serious task to perform if the American republic, with advanced industrial development, were broken up and Great Britain should be left in control of most branches of modern industrial development."

CHICAGO'S VOTE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

THE overwhelming majority vote in Chicago last week for municipal ownership of the street-railways is interpreted by most of the Chicago papers as being more a warning to the present companies to reform their service than an indication that the city will actually take over the roads and run them. The referendum vote in favor of adopting the Mueller law, which authorizes the municipality to construct, own, operate, and lease street-railways, was 152,434 to 30,104, or more than five to one; the vote in favor of immediate ownership was 120,744 to 50,893; and the vote in favor of licensing street-railway companies, instead of granting franchises to them, was 120,181 to 48,056. The last two referendums are advisory, not mandatory; and as the city finances are not in a condition to warrant the purchase of the railroads, there seems to be no expectation that public ownership will immediately follow. "The immediate acquisition of the street-railway systems by the city would be an unqualified misfortune to the citizens," for "the city government is not capable of running a street-railway system, and would prove its incapacity shortly after it was burdened with such a task," says the Chicago *Tribune;* and the Chicago *Journal* thinks that "the vote on the municipal-ownership proposition may be construed as a protest against the present atrocious service furnished by the street-car companies." The Chicago *News* hopes the companies will heed the warning. It says:

WAKE, FOR THE SUN THAT SCATTERS INTO FLIGHT
THE STARS BEFORE HIM FROM THE FIELD OF NIGHT,
DRIVES NIGHT ALONG WITH THEM, AND STRIKES
THE SULTAN'S TURRET WITH A SHAFT OF LIGHT."
PARKER
BRYANISM
WHITE HOUSE.
GOP
VOLFERT'S ROOST

THE SUNRISE OF DEMOCRACY.
—Bush in the New York *World.*

"ONLY TO HEAR THY VOICE;
ONLY TO HEAR THEE SPEAK!"
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer*

"Only to hear thy voice; only to hear thee speak!"

"*The Daily News* believes as firmly as ever that municipal ownership under the Mueller law can be gained at once only at an unreasonable cost for unexpired franchises and disputed claims, plus the value of the physical properties, and at great risk of incompetent management, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the civil service. Therefore it holds that to enter upon the policy now would be extremely unwise if the private companies can be compelled to make adequate the service rendered by them. However, the public, goaded to desperation by the long-endured hardships of bad car service, has given an impressive demonstration of its belief in the untrustworthiness of private street-railway management. Will the traction companies heed this warning or will they continue in their present course and take the consequences?"

The Chicago *Record-Herald* remarks in similarly warning tone:

"While immediate municipal ownership of the traction properties of Chicago is legally and financially impossible, the verdict of distrust and impatience registered on Tuesday conveys the assurance that proposed franchise extensions will be framed in the interest of the public and will have the approval of the public. It conveys a warning to the traction companies and to the city council that the people will tolerate no settlement of this question that does not assure municipal control to the extent of guaranteeing good service. It also means, without doubt, that the tentative ordinance now before the city council must be submitted to the people for their approval.

"The people have given an impressive demonstration of their distrust of private street-railway management as illustrated in this city. For the traction interests the lesson is very plain. It ought to mean better service at once. It ought to mean a disposition on the part of the traction companies to assent readily and willingly

WHO IS BEING FOOLED?
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times.*

SOME PARKER CARTOONERY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to any reasonable terms for the settlement of the traction question which the city may decide to be necessary to protect its interests and to secure an adequate up-to-date street-car service.

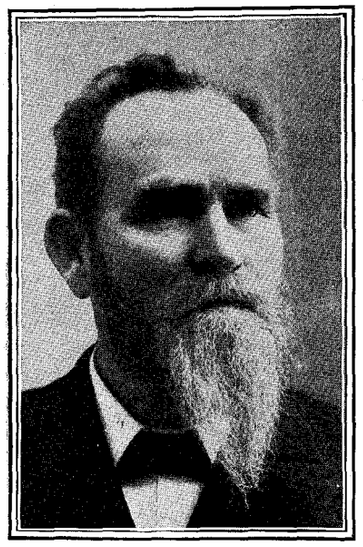
"Will the traction companies heed the lesson?"

In regard to the aldermanic elections on the same day, the Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"As a result of the aldermanic elections of yesterday, there will be several notable changes in the council, but fortunately the high character of that body will be maintained. . . . In general it may be said that, tho there is a distinct loss of leadership, with a substitution of inexperience for experience, a large number of good men have been reelected, while several of the new members are of very good standing. The council is perfectly secure against boodlers and grafters."

THE MORMON ANTIPOLYGAMY EDICT.

ANTIPOLYGAMY movements have sprung up in Utah, both inside and outside the Mormon Church, as a result of the disclosures made before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is investigating the qualifications of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah. Spurred to action by these disclosures, for the second time in its history the Mormon Church has renounced the practise of polygamy, and declares, in an edict made by President Joseph F. Smith, that any person solemnizing, authorizing, or contracting a plural marriage will be liable to excommunication. "This is explicit enough," declares the Washington *Times*, "but it won't satisfy the politicians. What the latter are after is to break the church's political power. That's the long and short of it." On the other hand, the New York *Evening Mail* says that this manifesto "is a virtual confession that the similar prohibition issued by Woodruff in 1890, which paved the way for Utah's admission to the Union, was not meant to be obeyed. If that was real, what should be the necessity of another prohibition now? And if that was not obeyed, what assurance is there that this will be?" The Washington *Star* remarks: "It is feared that the renunciation of polygamy by the Mormons is something similar to the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians, which never occurred except in theory." The edict is a reaffirmation of the manifesto of 1890, and was unanimously adopted last week at the seventy-fourth annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, after a resolution offered by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, vice-president of the church. According to the reports, this movement against polygamy was led by President Smith, Apostle Lyman, and Brigham H. Roberts, who was ejected from Congress for practising polygamy. "The adoption of this resolution," says Mr. Roberts, "should forever silence those who accuse this church of breaking faith." President Smith's statement on the subject of polygamy follows:



FRANCIS M. LYMAN,

Prospective successor of Joseph F. Smith as president of the Mormon Church. When on the witness stand in Washington on March 8, Senator Hoar led him to admit that he is living "in disobedience to the law of the country, the law of the church, and the law of God." Mr. Lyman has two wives.

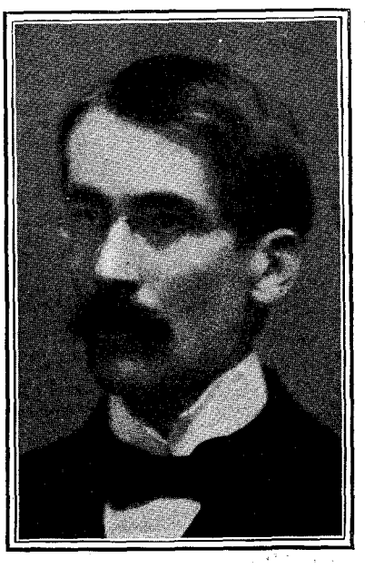
"Inasmuch as there are numerous reports in circulation that plural marriages have been entered into, contrary to the official declaration of President Woodruff of September 26, 1890, commonly called the manifesto, which was issued by President Woodruff and adopted by the church at its general conference, October 6, 1890, which forbids any marriage violative of the law of the land, I, Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, hereby declare that no such marriages have been solemnized with the sanction, consent, or knowledge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and

"I hereby announce that all such marriages are prohibited, and if any officer or member of the church shall assume to solemnize or enter into any such marriage, he will be deemed in transgression against the church, and will be liable to be dealt with according to the rules and regulations thereof and excommunicated therefrom."

The New York *Globe* calls this "more Mormon hypocrisy" in that the statement comes from men who are polygamists themselves. To quote:

"The literature of hypocrisy was permanently enriched by the remarkable proceedings which occurred in Salt Lake City yesterday. Plural marriages are henceforth forbidden, said Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, a man who last month at Washington confessed to five wives and half a hundred children. Plural marriages are henceforth forbidden, said Apostle Francis M. Lyman, vice-president of the church, a man who acknowledges three wives and a score of children. That Satan may be rebuked by sin—was it ever more cantingly exemplified? What mouthpieces does the Mormon Church use to convince the public that it is sincerely desirous that Utah shall respect the terms of the compact made with the nation!

"It will be noted, however, that in the new Mormon Church declaration there is not one word or syllable of a word in condemnation of polygamous cohabitation. Yet polygamous cohabitation was as much condemned by the Edmunds law as the contraction of a new polygamous marriage. This Edmunds law was spread on the statute-books of Utah when the State was admitted, and of this law Smith, Lyman, *et al.*, are unblushing violators.



WILLIAM H. PADEN,

The Presbyterian clergyman who organized the anti-Mormon "Ministers' Association" in Salt Lake City. Says the Boston *Advertiser*: "During all the smudge, people have lost sight of the modest little man who began the more recent crusade against Mormonism and instigated the direct charges against Senator Smoot. The women of the land, especially the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have been conspicuous in claiming credit, but the one person to whom praise is due is Rev. Dr. W. H. Paden, a Presbyterian clergyman, formerly of Philadelphia, now of Salt Lake City."

A HEARST VIEW OF THE TRUST SITUATION.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: "No matter what the law says, I am sealed to these wives for eternity!" —Opper in the New York *American*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

As such violators the Mormon Church places them in the seats of the highest honor and authority. They profess no repentance—they make no promises concerning the future. They present themselves in the aspect of the thief who acknowledges his theft, yet refuses to restore the stolen goods.

"Not until Mormon leaders take themselves out of the law-breaking class can decrees they fashion be regarded other than as clumsy attempts to hoodwink the nation into desisting from anti-polygamy measures in order that polygamy itself may again flourish. Such proceedings as those at Salt Lake City are to be regarded as nothing more than as adding the offense of more lying to a catalogue already long."

LIGHT ON THE COAL-TRUST CONTRACTS.

THE counsel and officers of the coal-carrying roads profess the utmost indifference to the Supreme Court's decision that they must show their contracts to the Interstate Commerce Commission; but the newspapers seem to think that a decision which arms the commission with authority to call for the contracts of any trust under investigation is pretty important. Why, "these contracts are not secret by any means," says Judge Campbell, counsel for the coal roads, in an interview; "we really have been willing to produce them at any time," and, "as a matter of fact, they are to-day a part of the records of the commission, having been produced during other causes argued before that body." President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, says with similar indifference that "it is not a particularly important decision against the railroads," and President Fowler, of the Ontario and Western, remarks that "it will not make any difference to the coal-roads as a whole." The press, however, do not share the calm unconcern felt by these coal men. The court's verdict, declares the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "is, indeed, a sweeping decision, giving to the commission a power and importance second only to that of the Supreme Court itself," and "at one blow it strikes down that impregnable barrier of secrecy which has heretofore sheltered trust combinations." "Any other decision," says the Providence *Journal*, "besides throwing doubt on the capacity of the judges, would have put an end to all attempts to enforce the Interstate Commerce law in such cases"; and the Buffalo *Express* adds that any other decision would well-nigh have made the commission "a useless body."

The contracts in question had been produced for inspection in the course of W. R. Hearst's suit for the dissolution of the trust, but the defendants objected to having them used as evidence, claiming that they were merely contracts for the sale of coal in Pennsylvania, which was not interstate commerce. Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, upheld this contention, but the Supreme Court, with Justice Brewer alone dissenting, now decides that the commission has the power to require the production of the contracts as evidence. Justice Day, who writes the opinion, says:

"The railroads are all engaged in interstate commerce, and into their affairs and methods of doing business the commission sought to and is lawfully authorized by the commerce act to make investigation. The commission has the right to know how interstate traffic is conducted, the relations between the carrier and its shippers and the rates charged and collected. We see no reason why contracts of this character, which have direct relation to a large amount of carrying trade, can be withheld from examination as evidence by the commission."

If the coal men care so little about this point, and if they expected, as their counsel says, that the court would decide against them, why, several papers ask, did they carry it to the Supreme Court and let Mr. Hearst parade the decision just at this critical time as a great personal victory over the coal trust? It was Mr. Hearst that began this suit before the commission under the Interstate Commerce law, and now, remarks the Boston *Journal*, "President Baer and his associates, by their law-evading trick, have aided powerfully the aspirations of a candidate whom they have no reason to love." It is "the belief that great corporations subvert the law to their own profit" that creates "the phenomenon of Hearst," says the New York *Evening Post*. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that Mr. Hearst has made a fine political stroke. It says:

"These predatory coal corporations, seemingly as contemptuous of law as of the rights and interests of the people, created an opportunity, and the Roosevelt Administration simply declined to have anything to do with it, tho in duty bound to have a good deal to do with any case involving possible infractions of federal law. It then remained for Hearst to step in and make the most of the opportunity for his own purposes, and much has he made of it. He is now enabled to stand out as a greater apparent champion of the people against trust extortion than the President and his whole Administration, for, where one person might have been injured somewhat by the continued existence of the Northern Securities Company, ten thousand persons are being injured a great deal by the anthracite combination. And Hearst moved on his own initiative, using his own means; while President Roosevelt refused to move, tho holding a commission from the people to do so and supplied with public funds for the purpose. The greedy activity of the coal monopolies and the inactivity of the Administration have been made to serve well the preposterous ambition of 'our Willie,' as they used to call him in California."

Mr. Hearst's own paper, the New York *American*, contrasts his attitude toward the coal trust with the President's attitude as follows:

"Neither Mr. Knox nor the President has the smallest intention of 'running amuck' upon this criminal conspiracy. That has been demonstrated by the do-nothing policy both have followed for the past eighteen months, during the whole of which time they have had in their hands documentary evidence of the coal trust's law-defying existence.

"On October 4, 1902, Representative Hearst sent to Mr. Knox notice that he was ready to furnish this evidence, and at the same time he wrote to President Roosevelt, apprising him of what he had done. The Attorney-General requested Mr. Hearst to lay his proofs before United States District Attorney Burnett. This Mr. Hearst did, and General Burnett sent the Hearst evidence, with his report thereon, to Mr. Knox.

"What has resulted? Inaction, absolute inaction and profound silence for a year and a half.

"Senator Jones, of Arkansas, sought, in January, 1903, by resolution, to compel the Attorney-General to disclose this evidence and tell what steps he had taken to utilize it, if any. The Republican majority defeated the Jones resolution, on the ground that to make the Attorney-General show his hand might disclose to the trust his case against it!

"And that was in January, 1903. In the eighteen months that have elapsed since that Republican rescue of the Administration, Mr. Knox has been inert and dumb.

"Representative Williams, minority leader in the House, a few days ago offered a resolution to the same effect as that introduced by Senator Jones in January, 1903. There will be another Republican rescue, of course.

"Representative Hearst, by seeking the aid of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has compelled the Attorney-General to make his only move against the coal trust. When Baer and his confederates refused to produce the contracts and answer questions, Mr. Knox had no option save to hale them into court.

"Thanks to President Roosevelt and President Roosevelt's Attorney-General, the mill of justice moves with exceeding slowness; but thanks to the Hearst petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it does move.

"The Supreme Court's decision of yesterday means that the coal trust is on its way to the bar where, finally, it will be adjudged a criminal conspiracy and destroyed."

The Boston *Journal*, however, claims for the Administration the credit of obtaining the present decision. It argues thus:

"The complainant in this case happened to be Mr. Hearst, but that does not affect the legal situation. When the case reached the point where the railroads refused to submit their contracts, the issue shifted. The question was no longer whether there had been unjust discrimination as alleged in the complaint, but whether the Interstate Commerce Commission had the powers requisite to carry on its work. That issue the Government immediately took

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

up, and has prosecuted to a successful conclusion. Suit was brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. The result there was disappointing, for the court sustained the companies in their refusal to submit the contracts in question. There the case might have ended save for the energetic action of Attorney-General Knox, at the direction of President Roosevelt. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Mr. Knox showed his appreciation of the importance of the issues involved by designating Assistant Attorney-General Day and ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle to argue the case on appeal. The result is the decision just recorded.

"To Mr. Hearst belongs, as we indicated yesterday, the credit for the initial complaint; but the prosecution of the case to the court of last resort, the vindication of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the blow dealt to the coal combination by the decision of the court are the work of the Department of Justice, personally conducted by Attorney-General Knox and directed by the President."

SETTLEMENT OF ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTES.

"MODERN diplomacy has seen no greater achievement," declares the Philadelphia *Press*, "than the summary adjustment of this group of irritating conflicts and contacts" accomplished by the Anglo-French treaty. "Truly, there is hope for universal peace if statesmen of such ancient foes as France and Great Britain can calmly meet and settle differences so complicated as those which were before Delcassé and Lansdowne," says the New York *Globe*; and the New York *World* remarks: "There is more encouragement in all this than there is discouragement in the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. It shows that even with the roar of guns in their ears two great Powers can quietly talk over their differences and settle them in a friendly spirit. It is a long step in the world's progress through conciliation and arbitration toward universal peace."

The New York *Tribune* summarizes the provisions of the treaty as follows:

"France, we are told, will relinquish, for cash and other considerations, her rights on the coast of Newfoundland. That is well. For years the 'French Shore' arrangement has not only outlived its usefulness, but has been a positive evil and a burden to all concerned. England will pay a just indemnity for the few little lobster canneries which still remain upon that coast, and then both nations will rejoice and be profited in the ending of an anomaly and an anachronism. In Egypt the accomplished facts will be recognized by France, and England will have a free hand to continue and to enlarge the great work she is doing there for France's good as well as her own; while in the other corner of the continent France will similarly have a free hand in Morocco. Mutually beneficent adjustments will also be made in Sokoto, in Siam, and, indeed, wherever there has been friction between the two Powers, in each case there being not only an abolition of friction and removal of possible cause of trouble, but also a positive promotion of the material interests of one or both of the Powers concerned."

Americans are more interested in the "French shore" adjustment, perhaps, than in any other part of the treaty. A special despatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to *The Tribune* says of the situation there:

"The 'French shore' has now ceased to be of any substantial value to the country with whose name it is popularly identified. In bygone days the French fishermen came to the coast in large numbers, and their product was the mainstay of the Breton ports. But they gradually depleted the waters, and then abandoned the coast for the more prolific cod-bearing Grand Banks. To-day their occupancy of Newfoundland's western seaboard is a mere figment of what it once was. But as their numbers lessened their claims increased. Formerly they asked only to catch and dry cod; then they asserted a right to can lobsters. In olden times they were satisfied with any locations they could secure; latterly they have been demanding the best on the coast. Instead of confining themselves to the fisheries, they now interfere with every modern industry here, and object to mining, farming, or railroading. France has been so insistent that to prevent trouble the British Government has given way to her on almost every point. British war-ships have been called upon to hunt down settlers' schooners and drive their boats off the shore, destroying their nets and gear; to remove wharves and stores, to stop mines and sawmills, and to expel legitimate settlers and fisherfolk and appropriate their stations for Frenchmen—all this in spite of the fact that the British crown claims sovereignty over the whole region and asserts that the French have merely summer fishing rights there.

"Roughly speaking, the coast over which the French have fishery rights is 800 miles in extent, and as only 402 Frenchmen visited there last season, it is fair to say that there is only one French fisherman there to every two miles of seaboard. At the same time the same territory is peopled by 19,845 Newfoundlanders, or at the rate of nearly fifty to every two miles, and yet these settlers are not regarded as of anything like the importance of the Gallic visitors, and have been weighted down with the burden of their wretchedness until the spirit has been almost sapped out of them. This is not surprising when it is remembered that, under the compact made fourteen years ago by the British and French governments with respect to the lobster industry, to a few persons was given a monopoly of the business, and all other settlers obliged to refrain from it, they being forbidden to pack with legal authority, to trap lobsters for the legal packers, or to deal in the business at all except surreptitiously. If these restrictions were ignored, the illicit packers of lobsters were hunted down by the war-ships, had their shanties torn apart, their outfits confiscated, and themselves blacklisted, and were treated more shamefully than convicts who required the strong arm of the law to be exerted to suppress them, instead of peaceful, law-abiding British subjects, who only sought a living in an honest way.

"British statesmen of enlightened views have long felt that a further continuance of such intolerable conditions was impossible, and French statesmen of similar type have come to see that it is not worth while for them to retain the territory. For the maintenance of the oversea fisheries the French Government provides an elaborate system of bounties, covering the outfitters, the vessels, the crews, and the equipment. This burden is coming to bear most heavily on the French people now. In the last fifty years, to keep up the fisheries in these waters, the French have paid out $50,000,000 in bounties—$1,000,000 a year. Yet their occupation of the treaty coast is vanishing. The most melancholy feature of that seaboard is the sight of the ruins of scores of once fine French fishing 'rooms,' or stations, abandoned years ago, and now falling to pieces. Could the French politicians visit the region and see for themselves how petty is their present position as compared with their past, how hopeless is the prospect for their countrymen who now resort there, how meager and unprofitable are the results of their operations—they would be the first to propose the abandonment of that seaboard altogether, without even a claim for compensation, perhaps."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Mikado of Japan has nine wives. His readiness for battle is now easily understood.—*The Washington Post.*

The Nashville News says: "It looks like Parker." But the question is, Does Parker look like "it"?—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THEY ought to put Mr. Bryan at the head of that work in Panama. He has had such practise in ditching great plans.—*The Baltimore American.*

THEY say that a great number of the Russians do not know that their country is at war. That must be a case in which ignorance is bliss.—*The Chicago News.*

GOLD swords and crosses of St. George presented to the Russian naval officers at Port Arthur look like payment in advance for services to be rendered.—*The Philadelphia Record.*

SHOULD the Russians adopt a "remember-the-*Maine*" type of slogan, putting in the names of all their lost ships, it would be a brave foe that would not quail before it.—*The Manila Times.*

PRESIDENT SMITH claims that only two per cent. of the Mormons practise polygamy. The remaining ninety-eight per cent. are doubtless the wives and children of the two per cent.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A READER asks, "What is the difference between a territory of the United States and United States territory?" As near as we can make it out, it is about 100 per cent. ad valorem.—*The Manila Times.*

IT is "only a colonial war," a Russian paper says. This does not particularly impress America, which remembers that England once had a colonial war in this country and Spain another in Cuba.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

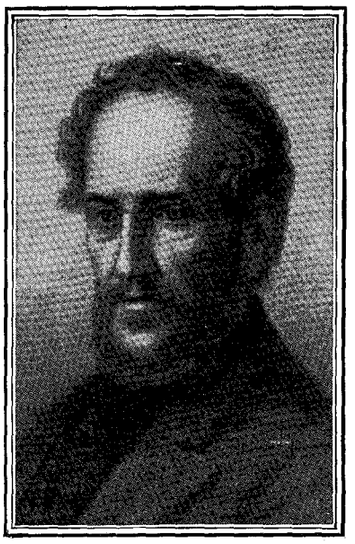
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "VITAL DEFICIENCY" IN SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

THE fatal defect in the literature of the South—so we are told by Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina—has been "the almost total lack of literary criticism." The South, he thinks, has been ever too ready to accept estimates of its literature formulated by Northern critics, and too backward in formulating its own estimates. "We have had no one," he says, "to justify and clinch the claims of our Southern novelists and poets to recognition as the equals of those of the North. Here is where Southern literature has been weak. This has been its vital deficiency." Professor Henderson continues (in the Charlotte *Daily Observer*, March 27):

"Not only has the literary critic been lacking, but also the medium through which he could voice his opinions. The literary magazines, in the state of the South's finances, were in most cases an impossibility. This dearth of criticism undoubtedly argues a certain lack of literary spirit—such a spirit as animates modern France. Suppose we had had a Taine, a Brunetière, a Faguet, a Lemaître, a Bourget, is it unreasonable—indeed, is it not the most logical thing in the world—to believe that in that case New England would not always have marched at the front? Criticism is what we want—criticism of the most careful and discriminating sort, with all the exactitude, balance, and cunning that both science and art can afford. Not partizan, sectional or local criticism, but the complete revelation of the grace, bloom, fragrance, raciness, romance, and refinement of our literature. We want magazines in which the critical spirit may be poured. If we had the magazines, the critics would not be lacking. As it is, we are dependent upon the Northern magazine for sufferance. I have seen it stated that articles by only two North Carolinians have ever appeared in *The North American Review*—by Chief Justice Clark and Mr. Clarence H. Poe. Whether this is strictly true is not of vital importance. The significance of this thing consists in one of several alternatives. First, have we no writers in North Carolina who can measure up to the standard set by *The North American Review?* Second, have we no writers at all, except two or three? Third, is it not rather the case that our writers shrink from the eternal apology for our ideals, for our literature, for our life?"



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE,
An unsuccessful suitor of Mrs. Shelley.

In the opinion of this writer, a change for the better is imminent. North Carolina "already possesses a quarterly of interest," and Tennessee "can well be proud of *The Sewanee Review*, ably launched on its voyage by Mr. William P. Trent." The "larger literary recompenses" are also "on the wing," and Professor Harrison's edition of Edgar Allan Poe and Professor Trent's Lives of Poe and of William Gilmore Simms are cited in this connection. We quote further:

"A broader spirit has begun to animate the Northern critic. The feeling of solidarity, the sense of national unity, is beginning to show itself in literary criticism. A sense of national pride is beginning to awaken in our American critic. Poe and Lanier are becoming as much the possession of the whole country as Hawthorne and Emerson. Mrs. Edith Wharton recently declared Sidney Lanier's 'Science of English Verse' to be the most illuminating book ever written on the subject. Brander Matthews has given Poe a grudging acknowledgment of the implicit critical distinction Poe made between the novel and the short-story, altho he takes pains to assure us immediately that nevertheless Hawthorne was greater than Poe. Hamilton W. Mabie has recently written a long article on 'The Poetry of the South,' which is a sympathetic discussion of Lanier, Timrod, Hayne, and other Southern poets. Since Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has created his remarkable detective, Sherlock Holmes, it has come to be recognized, to be commonly acknowledged, that Poe was the first and greatest of writers of detective stories. Of the psychological analysts of crime, Poe's M. Dupin is the acknowledged master. He is the founder of a great detective bureau, all of whose members carefully follow his analytic, mathematical methods. How many, too, of the greater names in modern French literature trace their descent directly from Poe! I can do no better than quote a recent remark of the critic, James Huneker, which tells exactly what will some day be said in many volumes of authoritative criticism: 'Poe is the literary ancestor of nearly all the Parnassian and Diabolic groups—ah, this mania for schools and groups and movements in Paris! Poe begat Baudelaire and Baudelaire begat Barbey d'Aurevilly and Villiers de l'Isle Adam, and the last-named begat Verlaine and Huysmanns—and a long chain of other ill-balanced, gifted men can claim these two as parents. But they all come from Poe; Poe, who influenced Swinburne through Baudelaire; Poe, who nearly swept the young Maeterlinck from his moorings in the stagnant fens and under the morose sky of the Lowlands. If we have no great school of literature in America, we can at least point to Poe as the progenitor of a half-dozen continental literatures.'"

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE SHELLEY LOVE AFFAIRS.

WHAT is heralded as "the most notable literary find of recent years," but is generally accepted as of much less importance, is given to the public in the pages of the New York *Times* (March 13). It consists of a series of love letters that passed between John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, the widow of the poet Shelley. These letters are a part of a collection of Payne's manuscripts soon to come under the auctioneer's hammer in Philadelphia, and they reveal a curious literary romance. Mrs. Shelley, it appears, rejected the suit of Payne, but, in doing so, disclosed her affection for a more eminent American author—Washington Irving. "She was unmoved by another poet," says a writer in the San Francisco *Argonaut* (March 28), "but allured by a plain writer of prose." Thus, he adds, are "the eyes of the literary world again directed to the exceptional, if not unique, story of the loves of the Shelleys." To continue the narrative:

"Payne—poet, author, dramatist, and actor—was in London in May, June, and July, 1825. He met the lovely widow of Shelley, and conceived for her a warm but generous passion. It soon became clear, however, that she, on her part, sought him only that she might learn more about Payne's friend, Irving. Her letters are full of requests for more theater-tickets and inquiries about 'the American author.' Payne's are full of protests of friendship and affection. But when he found that he was supplanted by Irving—whom, however, she had never seen—he did a thing which, if generous, certainly was not in accord with the practise of ardent and whole-souled lovers: He sent to Irving all Mary Shelley's letters—including copies of his own which he had kept—saying: 'I do not ask you to fall in love, but I should even feel a little proud of myself if you thought the lady worthy of that distinction.' But Irving was coy. It does not appear that he ever called upon the lady who so much desired to meet him. He was truer to his only and early love, Matilda Hoffman, than the author of 'Frankenstein' to her dead poet-husband."

The letters of the poet's wife, in the judgment of the same writer, are "highly interesting," not because they "have any noticeable literary beauty, or are distinguished for intensity of passion," but rather, on the contrary, because they "reveal that she

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who had been the inspiration of the pale poet's most lovely songs, and who, it has been for long alleged, was brought by grief at his death to an early grave, had, in fact, a soul not far above theater-tickets, and was quite willing to permit herself to be consoled by the blandishments of a living lover." We quote further:

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY,
Whose correspondence with Payne reveals her affection for Washington Irving.

"In the very first letter from Mrs. Shelley to Payne there is an interesting inquiry about his 'American friend.' Payne replies with a rather ardent epistle. Mrs. Shelley thanks him for his regard, but does not forget to say that she would like to see 'Virginius' acted. 'By the by,' she remarks, shrewdly, 'a box would be preferable.' Payne, in his next, encloses orders for the box, and promises more tickets. Then he proceeds in praise of his fair correspondent: 'You are perfectly estimable—certainly more universally so than any one I have ever seen.' In the reply to this from Mrs. Shelley she signs herself 'Always your sincere friend'—and does not forget to ask for tickets. Payne replies that the manager of King's Theater is under some pledge about orders on Saturday, but still sends three and hopes to get six. He also sends four for 'Faustus.' In her next note, Mrs. Shelley says she is ready to go to anything but 'Otello.' Payne, in his next sends four tickets, and Mrs. Shelley, in the letter following, asks for four more, and closes with the cryptic sentence: 'My head aches this morning, tho neither ice nor softer flame occasions it—and as yet I am faithful to W. I.!' So the letters run—tickets and Washington Irving the themes of Mrs. Shelley's love and Mrs. Shelley the theme of Payne's. The part of the record in which is most warmly expressed Mrs. Shelley's regard for Irving is a conversation. Payne writes that she said 'she longed for friendship with Irving,' and when Payne rallied her upon being in love, 'at first she fired.' Whereupon Payne retorted: 'What! Would you make a plaything of Mr. I.?' And then she seems to have desisted from her denial of the soft impeachment."

That this correspondence furnishes something of an anti-climax to the "heart-history" of Mary Shelley, the writer in *The Argonaut* feels compelled to admit. He says in conclusion:

"Shelley eloped with Mary, and the twain were accompanied by an elder sister, who was also desperately in love with the poet—so desperately that she threatened to kill herself if left behind. . . . Despite Shelley's several loves, it was Mary Wollstonecraft who was the true mate of his gentle spirit. Their love endured to the end. Their relations, like those of the Brownings, have for a hundred years inspired young hearts to emulation. Mary Shelley, sorrowfully waiting for death to lay her by the side of her beloved, has been held to be as poetic a figure as Isabella by her basil pot. 'Shelley, beloved!' she wrote after his death, 'the year has a new name from any thou knowest. When spring arrives, leaves that you never saw will shadow the ground, and flowers you never beheld will star it, and the grass will be another growth. Thy name is added to the list which makes the world bold in her age, and proud of what has been. Time, with slow but unwearied feet, guides her to the goal that thou hast reached, and I, her unhappy child, am advanced still nearer the hour when my earthly dress shall repose near thine, beneath the tomb of Cestius.'

"Yes, it is distinctly disappointing to learn that she who wrote those impassioned words was only a few years later to be enamored of Washington Irving, then forty-two and inclined to fat."

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S MESSAGE TO THE MODERN WORLD.

THE simultaneous publication of two new bo Arnold—one by William Harbutt Dawson W. E. Russell—would seem to indicate a steady g in the life and work of this eminent Englishma indeed, begins his volume with the statement tha a cult of Matthew Arnold." "It will grow," h cause many tendencies of the age are in its f because many influences are opposed to it, a healthiest instincts of human nature and the deepe civilization require that it shall combat these opposing in and overcome them."

Mr. Dawson's definition, in brief, is "that the cult of Matthew Arnold is the cult of idealism," using the word, not in its philosophical meaning, but as indicating the pursuit of perfection as the worthiest working principle of life. His dictum indicates that the man who is to have the most permanent influence is not Arnold the poet or the literary essayist, but Arnold the critic of society, of religion, and of politics. To an examination of Arnold's contribution to thought in these three fields his book is exclusively devoted. Mr. G. W. E. Russell, on the other hand, is more general in his survey and brings before us the work of the whole man; but in his final judgment he approaches the position taken by Mr. Dawson, if he does not actually occupy it. Speaking, first of all, of Arnold's position as a poet, Mr. Russell writes:

"In brief, it seems to me that he was not a great poet, for he lacked the gifts which sway the multitude and compel the attention of mankind. But he was a true poet, rich in those qualities which make the loved and trusted teacher of a chosen few—as he himself would have said, of 'the Remnant.' Often in point of beauty and effectiveness, always in his purity and elevation, he is worthy to be associated with the noblest names of all. Alone among his contemporaries we can venture to say of him that he was not only of the school, but of the lineage of Wordsworth. His own judgment on his place among the modern poets was thus given in a letter of 1869: 'My poems represent, on the whole, the main movement of mind of the last quarter of a century, and thus they will probably have their day as people become conscious to themselves of what that movement of mind is, and interested in the literary productions which reflect it. It might be fairly urged that I have less poetic sentiment than Tennyson, and less intellectual vigor and abundance than Browning. Yet because I have more perhaps of a fusion of the two than either of them, and have more regularly applied that fusion to the main line of modern development, I am likely enough to have my turn as they have had theirs.'"

When we come to consider Arnold as a prose writer, Mr. Russell avers, cautions and qualifications are much less necessary. The fact is incontestable that he was a great master of style, and his style was altogether his own. "Clearness," says Mr. Russell, "is indeed his most conspicuous note, and to clearness he added a singular grace, great skill in phrase-making, great aptitude for beautiful description, perfect naturalness, absolute ease." The qualities which gave him in his lifetime a high reputation as a critic are thus set forth:

"When he wrote as a critic of books, his taste, his temper, his judgment were pretty nearly infallible. He combined a loyal and reasonable submission to literary authority with a free and even daring use of private judgment. His admiration for the acknowledged masters of human utterance—Homer, Sophocles, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe—was genuine and enthusiastic, and incomparably better informed than that of some more conventional critics. Yet this cordial submission to recognized authority, this honest loyalty to established reputation, did not blind him to defects, did not seduce him into indiscriminate praise, did not deter him from exposing the tendency to verbiage in Burke and Jeremy Taylor, the excessive blankness of much of Wordsworth's blank verse, the undercurrent of mediocrity in Macaulay, the absurdities of Ruskin's etymology. And as in great matters, so in small. Whatever literary production was brought under his notice, his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ır, sympathetic, independent. He had the readi- true excellence, a quick eye for minor merits of l, a severe intolerance of turgidity and inflation ' desperate endeavors to render a platitude en- it pompous,' and a lively horror of affectation ɔse, in literature as in life, were in his eyes the "

s final transition is indicated in the following

nown him first as a poet, then as a literary critic. ıher hazy impression that he was an educational ɜe suggestions might be worth attending to. It was 1869 that his countrymen became fully aware of him as a ɔial critic, a commentator on life and society. Looking back, ıe seems to see that by that time his poetical function was fulfilled. As far as the medium of poetry is concerned, he had said his say; said it incomparably well, said it with abiding effect. Now it seemed that a new function presented itself to him; a great door and effectual was opened to him. He found a fresh sphere of usefulness and influence in applying his critical method to the ideals and follies of his countrymen; to their scheme of life, ways of thinking and acting, prejudices, conventions, and limitations."

Arnold was a man fully equipped for this new incarnation; one "whose very name breathed liberalism; for whom speculation had no fears; who had harassed the most hoary conventions with obstinate questionings; who had accepted democracy as the evolution of natural law; who had poked delicious fun at the most highly placed impostures, the most solemn plausibilities." He belittled England's heroes; he pooh-poohed her achievements; he cast doubt on her prophecies; he caricatured her aspirations. He told Englishmen that they were the victims of a profound delusion, and insisted that all their political reform was mere machinery; that the end and object of politics was social reform. So much is the abstract of Mr. Russell's analysis; his final statement of Arnold's definite message is as follows:

"While our new critic was thus disdainful of much that we held sacred, of political machinery and logical government, and individual liberty of speech and action, he recalled our attention to certain objects of reverence which we, or at least some of us, had forgotten. He insisted on the immense value of history and continuity in the political life of a nation. He extolled (tho the words were not his) the 'institutions which incorporate tradition and prolong the reign of the dead.' He affirmed that external beauty, stateliness, splendor, gracious manners, were indispensable elements of civilization, and that these were the contribution which aristocracy made to the welfare of the state. He reminded us that the true greatness of a nation was to be found in its culture, its ideals, its sentiment for beauty, its performances in the intellectual and moral spheres—not in its supply of coal, its volume of trade, its accumulated capital, or its multiplication of railways. Above all . . . he asserted for religion the chief place among the elements of national well-being."

HOPES AND IDEALS FOR AMERICAN SCULPTURE.

A RECENT schism in the National Sculpture Society, which has shaken that body to its foundation and is likely to necessitate its reconstruction, has led Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the New York sculptor, to offer some interesting observations on the present condition and prospects of American sculpture. Writing in *The Forum* (April), he declares his belief that "our school of sculpture in America can now compare favorably with the new school of any other country, not excepting France." He goes on to say, however, that "it will be necessary to face certain defects in the sculptor himself, which must be remedied if we are to produce an art that is ultimately to vie with that of the great schools of Europe." To quote further:

"The first defect that is evident to the thoughtful critic of American sculpture is that our artists are not equipped with sufficient culture to meet men of thought in other professions upon an equal footing. Many of them have never passed from the artisan stage to the plane of the true artist. They are stone-cutters, characterized by the mind of the stone-cutter, his mechanical reach, and his smug satisfaction—rather than by the constructive brain of the creative sculptor. They have never been trained to think. While many of them have received more technique than they know what to do with, they lack that all-important requisite of culture which alone can ripen their thought and give adequate form to their artistic conceptions."

If the creative sculptor expects to be a real influence in modern life, continues Mr. Partridge, he must understand his point of departure. "He must have thought out his own relation to his time and people. Above all, he must master the grammar of the language which he attempts to speak." Proceding to an elaboration of this thought, Mr. Partridge says:

"What we need in sculpture, as in the other arts, is, first of all, thinkers; and these must be possessed of sufficient technique to make their conception comprehensible to the people, otherwise their thought will be either crudely expressed or will resolve itself into a mere abstraction. He who runs may read, and he who thinks must find sufficient to think about, as he lingers before a statue or passes it day by day. There is a saying in vogue in Paris which defines my meaning in part—namely, that most men work for the salon rather than for art. They cultivate a species of sculpture which is characterized by a theatrical quality and which cries out at you as you pass because of some contortion of form, instead of impressing you with a sense of harmonious beauty. The new movement in sculpture, which is revealed in a measure by the breaking away of a few men from the National Society in the attempt to reconstruct that organization, if possible, implies first of all an expression of dissatisfaction with traditional methods. It is only a phase of a general upheaval that is passing over this land of the future, akin to the movement of the socialist in other spheres of artistic activity. The poets have found their exponent in Edwin Markham, whose verses on 'The Man with the Hoe' reflect this sentiment. The movement signifies a noble discontent with accepted ideas and with the names of men who have too often been used to conjure with. We are tired of living in strict accordance with types associated with history and story."

WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE.

He declares that "our school of sculpture in America can now compare favorably with the new school of any other country."

This revolt of the artists emphasizes, according to Mr. Partridge's view, the necessity for founding a National Sculpture Association which shall be "vitally effective and of permanent value to the people at large, as well as to its members." The writer concludes:

"In regard to the practical work to be done by a national association of artists there is much to say. Aside from constituting a nucleus consisting of intelligent men who can meet thoughtful persons from other spheres of activity on common ground, it must provide a permanent establishment for the conservation of all that nourishes their art. In this establishment some provision should be made for the reception of the many young men who come to the metropolis from all parts of the country, and who are turned loose upon our streets to drift at the mercy of wind and tide. It should have a permanent exhibition of contemporaneous work, where the layman may see and purchase, if he wishes, such works of his fellow countrymen as will enable him to understand his own time and his relation to it. Such an association ought at least

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

once a year to have a great salon or exhibition, similar to that held in Paris or England, where the whole people may see what work is being done and read the permanent history of their time in bronze and stone. . . . We have demonstrated our ability to the world by the construction of the Dewey arch—near the former site of which we now have that most hideous of modern examples of architecture, the 'Flatiron Building'—and by the many excellent sculptural memorials which, during the last two decades, have been placed in this city and throughout the country. We are in a position to demonstrate that we have men of thought, culture, and refinement, who are eminently fitted to do great work in sculpture."

The New York *Times* is disposed to regard Mr. Partridge's plans as impracticable, and comments editorially:

"Academical discussions are not without value, but the world is looking for men who drop their chosen work and devote themselves to the interests of their comrades and the public. It is not sensible and it is not nice for artists to arraign an organization because it does not accomplish all that can be imagined for it to do, without advancing proofs that the larger scheme is practicable. We are getting a good many loose statements and much windy talk in letters to the press from one sculptor or another, but no plan that commends itself to the profession or to amateurs who wish well to American sculpture. And so we must still look to the Sculpture Society for any forward step. There is no sign that outside its membership there is a single sculptor, still less a knot of sculptors, ready to do better for the public and the profession. Should capital and a plan appear from any quarter, doubtless the Sculpture Society will be found eager to assist, giving all due credit to the person or persons who shall point the way."

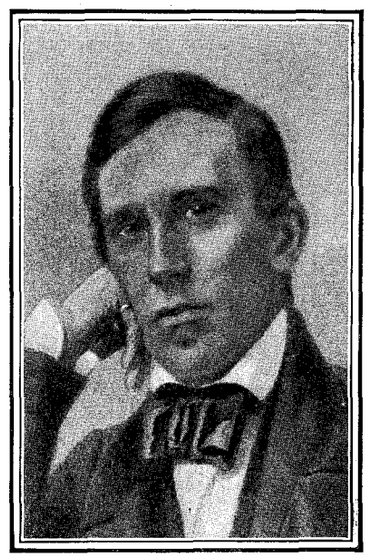
THE "MOST PATHETIC STORY OF AMERICAN MUSIC."

"THE Old Folks at Home," or "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," as it is often called, probably enjoys a greater popularity, all over the world, than any other American song. It is characterized by Mr. Louis C. Elson, of Boston (in his newly published "History of American Music"), as "the chief American folk-song," and its composer, Stephen Collins Foster, is declared by the same authority to have been "as truly the folk-song genius of America as Weber or Silcher have been of Germany." Foster wrote about one hundred and sixty songs in all, including "My Old Kentucky Home," "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Uncle Ned," and "Nellie Bly." "The utmost simplicity," as Mr. Elson remarks, "is in all these songs, the harmonies seldom go beyond the three chief chords; yet when one tries to imitate this simplicity, it is found to be most difficult to acquire. Some of the greatest composers might try for it in vain." He says further:

"'The Old Folks at Home' sold very close to one million copies, and appeared in dozens of different arrangements; yet the composer received almost nothing for it. . . . He lived unhonored and unrecognized, he died poor, he was one of the gentlest and sweetest of natures; but he was too convivial and too easily led by his companions. His love for his parents was pathetic in its intensity, and his reverence for the memory of his mother, whom he idolized in life, bordered upon mania. His business abilities were about on a par with those of Schubert, and like that composer he would rush his manuscript to the publisher almost before the ink had dried. Many of his later songs were, therefore, 'pot-boilers' of the most pronounced type. Yet some publishers paid Foster larger royalties than greater composers have received. Pond & Co., of New York, sent him checks aggregating thousands of dollars, for royalties, during one part of his career."

Foster's later years, mostly spent in New York, are described as "most pathetic and painful," and his marriage, in 1854, to Miss Jennie McDowell, a lady of good family, was followed by a separation. "Foster's irregular habits," we are told, "were growing upon him, and he was the last man in the world to build up a home." We quote, in conclusion:

"The New York days were Bohemian enough in all conscience. Foster's appearance was not unlike that of a tramp, during much of this time; a shabby coat, a cheap glazed cap, a scar upon his upper lip, one would scarcely imagine this to be the chief folk-song composer on this side of the Atlantic.



STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER,
The composer of "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

"He had a great love for poetry, and it is not surprising to learn that Poe was his favorite poet. He could recite pages upon pages of this author from memory, and his declamation evinced a keen appreciation of the subtleties of the works. He had another and very different source of inspiration; he was always incited to composition by a trip in one of the Broadway stages, and would often ride up and down the great thoroughfare in one of these public vehicles, thinking of new melodies as he journeyed. Spite of the amount of money that he received during these years, his was a hand-to-mouth existence, and he and his friend George Cooper, the poet, would often concoct a song in the morning, sell it at noon, and not be a penny the richer by night.

"The end came suddenly. He was staying at the American House, one of the most inexpensive of lodging-places, and there one night he fell (while in his room) and cut himself severely. An artery was severed, and he was too faint to summon assistance. By the time he was discovered he had lost so much blood that there was no hope of recovery. In the common ward of a New York hospital this genius died. Unidentified at first, his body was taken to the morgue, but the speedy advent of friends prevented its being buried in the potter's field. The accident occurred January 10, 1864, and Foster's death took place three days later, he being at that time only thirty-three years old. He was buried at Pittsburg, beside the father and mother whom he had loved so dearly. At his grave a band played 'Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming' and 'The Old Folks at Home'—a most fitting requiem. His daughter was his only descendant. . . . . .

"In thus raising the curtain upon the unhappy life of Foster, the most typical of all American song-composers, we feel that the reader will perceive that one may not here apply an ordinary standard of judgment; that censure must be mute. It was said of Burns that 'the light that led astray was light from heaven,' and surely this gentle, sensitive, and diffident nature caught something of the celestial gleam. The busy American life was not a pleasant environment for such a poet. He should have lived the dreamy, lazy life of the Southern plantation, of which he has given us such graphic pictures. Foster's is the most pathetic story of American music, the tale of a tortured and troubled career, extinguished in misery."

NOTES.

ADVANCE extracts from the autobiography of Herbert Spencer have been published in the London *Times*, and show that in his literary judgments Spencer was something of a "heretic." For example, he says: "After reading six books of the 'Iliad' I felt that I would rather give a large sum than read to the end," and "after a perusal of Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice' I have lost all faith in Ruskin's judgment. Doubtless he has a fine and eloquent style, but he has uttered multitudinous absurdities." Referring to Carlyle, Spencer says that "he either could not or would not think coherently."

THE most significant fact just at present in the English book-market, according to *The British Weekly* (London), is the falling off of the American demand for English books. "Only a very few of the foremost among our novelists," it says, "can have their stories published in serial form in America. The demand in book form, even for the most popular novelists in this country, has shrunk to very small dimensions. Eight or ten years ago the English novelist of standing could count on receiving more than half his income from America, and now he can count on practically no return at all."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RECENT VIEWS OF THE SUN'S CONSTITUTION.

IN response to a request from the editors of *Popular Astronomy*, Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, one of the greatest living authorities on solar physics, gives in that magazine (April) a statement of his present views on the constitution of the sun. In the first place, Professor Young believes it to be practically certain, as a consequence of the low density of the sun and the enormous force of solar gravity, that in all but a thin shell on the outside the constituent substances must be in the gaseous state at exceedingly high temperature. He goes on to say:

"Under the enormous pressure the internal gases are considerably denser than water, and probably so viscous that perhaps it may not be impossible for the nucleus to behave to a certain extent like a pitchy semi-solid globe. . . . . .

"I still think it probable that the photosphere or visible surface of the sun consists of an envelope of *clouds* formed by the condensation and combination of such of the solar vapors as are sufficiently cooled by their radiation into space. This envelope acts like a 'Welsbach mantle' in its intense radiating power, and supplies the continuous background of the solar spectrum. The photospheric clouds are, of course, suspended in the surrounding gases and uncondensed vapors just as clouds float in our own atmosphere.

"From the under surface of this cloud shell, if it really exists, there must necessarily be a continual precipitation into the gaseous nucleus below with a corresponding ascent of vapors from beneath —a vertical circulation of great activity and violence, one effect of which must be a constricting pressure upon the nucleus much like that of the liquid skin of a bubble upon the enclosed air. With this difference, however, that the photospheric cloud-shell is not a continuous sheet but 'porous,' so to speak, and permeated by vents through which the ascending vapors and gases can force their way into the region above.

"As to the thickness of the photosphere, I see at present no means of determining it with certainty: it must be some thousands of miles. . . . . .

"The . . . uncondensed vapors and gases which form the atmosphere in which the clouds of the photosphere are suspended . . . can not be in statical equilibrium under the action of the sun's gravity, nor in thermal equilibrium, but rather resemble a sheet of flame,—'a prairie on fire' to use the graphic description of Professor Langley. . . . . .

"The prominences are merely masses of these gases carried high above the general level by blasts and currents ascending through the photosphere and apparently floating in the lower regions of the coronal atmosphere. Occasionally metallic vapors are projected to considerable elevations . . . and in such cases the prominences usually show rapid changes of form and size, with distortion and displacements of the lines in their spectra. Until very recently these spectral phenomena have been explained as due to explosive pressures, and motions in the line of sight almost incredibly violent. The recent work of Julius and others tends, however, to show that some of these appearances may be optical only, and due to anomalous refractions in dense metallic vapors."

The corona Professor Young believes to be still somewhat problematical, but unquestionably in part composed of an extremely rare, and as yet unidentified, gas. Its streamers, which seem to shine partly by reflected sunlight and partly by pure incandescence, are not gaseous, but composed of minute particles driven from the sun by repulsive force,—possibly electrical, or perhaps by the recently discovered force of radioactivity. Their arrangement seems analogous, however, to that of the bands seen in auroral displays. As for the sun-spots, which were once believed to be always depressions in the photosphere or visible cloud-like surface, Professor Young begins to be doubtful, since recent observation seems to show that occasionally they may lie at a considerable height above it. Their dark shade, however, is almost certainly due to absorption of light, generally by gas. The writer is not satisfied with any existing theory of their cause. He says:

"Their distribution on the solar surface makes it clear that they are in some way closely connected with the peculiar law of the sun's surface rotation, and this fact accords with the theory of Faye; but the cyclonic features demanded by that theory are certainly not obvious. It appears also that there is often a close connection between the position of a spot on the sun's surface and conditions existing in the gaseous, but viscous, nucleus underlying the photosphere. This is indicated by the frequently observed tendency of spots to break out repeatedly at or near the same points upon the surface.

"There is unquestionably often, perhaps usually, a powerful uprush of chromospheric gases around the edge of a spot. Whether the spot is caused by matter descending from above, or is a 'sink' in the photosphere due to relief of pressure underneath (as I used to believe), or has some other widely different explanation, I have at present no confident opinion.

"I am still in doubt as to the cause of the periodicity of the sun-spots and the nature of the unquestionable connection between solar activity and magnetic disturbances on the earth. On the whole, however, I am still inclined to believe that the periodicity originates within the sun itself: it is certainly not attributable to any planetary influences, tho influences from the regions beyond our system are by no means barred.

"The investigations of the past twenty-five years appear to have determined the effective temperature of the sun as not far from 6000° C. . . . . .

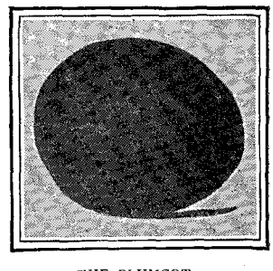
"The question of the constancy of the solar radiation, one of the most important in the whole range of astrophysical science, still remains unsolved, but there is reason to hope that investigations now preparing, or already in progress, will soon throw light upon it. Its difficulty lies, of course, in its complication with the vexatious caprices of terrestrial meteorology.

"As to the maintenance of the sun's radiation there can be no doubt that the contraction theory of Helmholtz represents a *vera causa*, and is true so far as it goes; but that it is the whole truth now seems at least doubtful in view of the newly discovered behavior of radium and its congeners. This suggests that other powerful sources of energy may cooperate with the mechanical in maintaining the sun's heat."

SOME RESULTS OF MODERN PLANT BREEDING.

SOME interesting new fruits and flowers, obtained by interbreeding and selection on the California estate of Mr. Luther Burbank, are described in *The Strand Magazine* by Martin Pierce. Mr. Burbank grows plums and prunes without stones, pure white "blackberries," daisies four inches across, and other wonders of the vegetable world. Says Mr. Pierce of the stoneless fruits:

"The names themselves tell a sufficient story, for we have become so accustomed in the past to stony plums and prunes that one would seem without them at a veritable loss. But there is more in it than the name. It is but one example of the stoneless fruit of the future which all scientific horticulturists are studying, merely because the great public does not want to be bothered with stones. The investigations, however, are laborious and the results come tardily. To obtain one stoneless prune has required the cultivation of many varieties of prunes, each with a different taste. . . . . .



THE PLUMCOT.

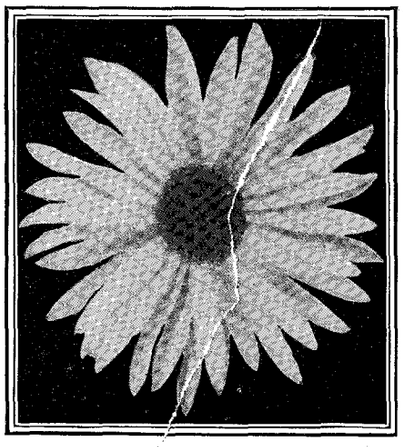
"The whole thing is more or less a family affair—a marriage between different individuals in the world of fruit and flowers. The so-called plumcot, which we may all be eating with gusto in a year or two, is a result of a happy union between father apricot and mother plum. Those who know the delicious apricot and plum need not be told how much the two look alike, but how differently

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they taste. The plumcot is, therefore, a distinctive fruit—'as distinct,' says its creator, 'as if a new fruit had been handed down from another planet.' It has the general form of an apricot and the same outside appearance, but is more highly colored than either a plum or an apricot, with a soft skin and a shadowy bloom. It possesses an indescribably delicious flavor. If the public is unable for some time to test this flavor for itself, it will be due to the solicitude of the Californian wizard that no new fruit of his shall leave his hands until it is a finished product. In the gardens near Santa Rosa, where Mr. Burbank lives, there are to-day growing many of these plumcots with varying degrees of plum and apricot flavor blended.

"In turning out the white blackberry—just ponder over this for a moment and think what those two words mean—Mr. Burbank is said to have applied the Darwinian theory inversely. He kept on selecting berries which, in ripening, did not become pure black, and finally got a bush in which the fruit changed from the green of immaturity to pure white. This involved the examination of some 25,000 bushes several times in several succeeding years. The painstaking energy necessary in such a search is merely suggested by such figures.

"His Shasta daisy, which was first exhibited in the window of a San Francisco florist and attracted attention from crowds of people, is a combination of the free-flowering American daisy with European and Japanese species, and is the result of eight years' work in hybridization and selection. The merit of this flower, which will particularly appeal to those of a gardening hobby, is its hardiness. It grows and blooms wherever the oak lives, it is perennial, and has a large blossom of a dazzling whiteness, borne on a long, stiff stem that makes the flower very valuable for cutting. As each individual bloom may attain a diameter of over four inches, the effect produced by thousands may be more easily imagined than described.

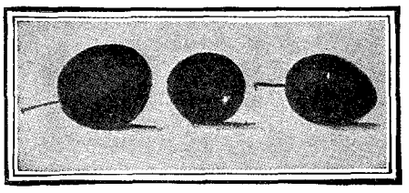


A SHASTA DAISY.

"Nor does this complete the list of our wizard's magic labors. He has encouraged the gorgeous rose to do her best in many varied forms and colors. He has raised a giant amaryllis, which has drawn travelers from abroad to see it, some specimens being ten inches and more across the flower. This flower alone is the result of nineteen years' selection. He made the first double gladiolus. He has introduced a hybrid clematis and a new form of columbine, in which the spurs are entirely eliminated. He has done away with the disagreeable odor of the dahlia and has given it a subtle, sweet perfume. He has made pampas grass grow to giant height, and in his so-called hybrid pink has made pink, white, and red blossoms grow on the same plant at once."

This making of new flowers, vegetables, and fruits is a valuable business, says Mr. Pierce. Thirty thousand dollars was paid some years ago for a new carnation, and the value of some of the new hybrid fruits is, of course, higher from the standpoint of practical utility. Of late years much of the best experimental work on fruit and vegetables, we are told, has been done in this country by the Bureau of Plant Industry, in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the laboratory of plant-breeding under the charge of Dr. Herbert J. Webber having produced many distinct novelties. Says the writer:

"Among their successes may be mentioned a new grape-fruit, or shaddock, a cross between the kid-glove orange or tangerine with the ordinary grape-fruit. The offspring is about the size of an ordinary orange, has a skin which can be easily removed, and flesh that falls apart as readily as that of the tangerine, with a modified flavor of the grape fruit. To this new variety the experimenters have given the name 'tangelo,' from 'tangerine' and 'pomelo,' the latter being the true name of the grape-fruit. Another success is a new orange which grows in a northern climate, yet possesses a palatable flavor. They have grown pineapples and thornless leaves, a distinct boon to the pineapple picker of the future. They have also produced a cherry-tree upon which fifty or sixty cherries can be grown in a single bunch. The seedless grape, obtained from the muscat of Alexandria, is their handiwork, and was the result of the selection year after year of cuttings from those vines which produced less than the normal number of seeds.



THE PITLESS PRUNE.

"What men like Burbank and Webber will bring forth in the future one hardly dares to prophesy. The possibilities of selection and hybridization are enormous. One may, however, venture far enough to hazard a guess that the seedless fruit and the thornless plant are certainties. On the seedless apple the experimentalists are patiently at work. If, they say, the banana and the pineapple are practically seedless, and have been so for centuries, why should not the apple be so? The navel orange offers a hint in the same direction, and the pitless prune and stoneless plum show what can be done after excessive labor. There is a fortune in any new seedless fruit."

RELATION OF FATIGUE AND PLEASURE TO WORK.

THE relations of physical exertion to certain mental phenomena are so important that the result of the investigation of them may be regarded as constituting a new and separate department of science, to which the name of "psychomechanics" has been given. One of the chief students of this subject in France is Dr. Charles Féré, whose first book, entitled "Sensations and Movement," appeared four years ago. He has just issued another on "Work and Pleasure" (Paris, 1904), in which he especially inquires into the relations of the former to the latter. One of Dr. Féré's most interesting conclusions is that mental work does not rest one who is physically tired, and vice versa, as so many people believe. We translate the following paragraphs from a review in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 19):

"To render his results easily comparable, the author has studied the work done by repeatedly raising a weight by pulling with the finger on a string passing over a pulley. The extended finger, by simple contraction, raises the weight to a height easily measured by the displacement of the string; it is sufficient to attach to the thread a pen that moves with it. . . . With a cylinder covered with lampblack, on which the pen inscribes the successive displacements, we get a record of the work done, which is measured by the product of the weight and its displacement. This arrangement is known as Mosso's ergograph."

The principal conclusions of M. Féré are given by the reviewer as follows:

"Rhythm conduces to ease in work, as common observation has already noted, and the more or less clear consciousness of easy activity being a basis of pleasure, rhythm is recognized as agreeable.

"The influence of the duration of rest is very interesting from the standpoint of industry. Fatigue is hastened by all excessive accomplishment, so that in a given period of labor the total quantity produced will be increased when intervals of rest are introduced and lengthened up to a maximum limit, especially when short resting intervals are multiplied. Rest acts as a stimulant. These conclusions can be generalized still further if we regard the work of a very great number of laborers, including not only muscular but also intellectual work. . . . . .

"It should be noted that a man has greater capacity for average

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than for either intense or feeble work—that is to say, the total quantity of work done before exhaustion is greater.

"The elevation of the temperature of the surrounding medium and heating of the head increase in a certain degree the capacity for work.

"In regard to sensorial influences, light exercises a stimulating action, while darkness is depressing; even colors have some influence, while sounds act in a complex and variable manner, altho a real one; certain musical intervals stimulate and others depress; odors cause a period of stimulation followed at once by a great depression, superior to the initial excitation. Taste has analogous action, tho it is perhaps not so certain as M. Féré thinks that the ingestion of bouillon acts entirely by sensorial excitement and not by means of the leucomains that it contains. In general, sense-stimulation favors attention and movement. Disagreeable excitation provokes initial depression, but often a secondary stimulation. Repeated stimulation, when the subject has become used to it, ends by having no appreciable action.

"The work of digestion diminishes muscular work, when we leave out of account the influence of taste-stimulation. Most nerve-poisons, in small doses, produce a transitory stimulation, followed by depression, which diminishes the total work. These poisons include opium, hasheesh, valerian, and also alcohol, tobacco, coffee, and tea.

"Suggestibility may exercise a very notable action on work.

"In general, the excitability of the right hemisphere [of the brain], which controls the left side of the body, is less than that of the other hemisphere.

"Finally, a very important, tho not altogether new, result is that it is not true that intellectual work is a relief from physical work, or vice versa; fatigue, of whatever nature, accumulates during any kind of labor and disappears only in complete repose. Educators should bear this in mind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "NEGLECTED HALF BROTHER."

THIS is what Benjamin Franklin, in an essay published over a century ago, calls the left hand. That we are making a mistake by not doing our best to educate the left hand to an equality with the right is the opinion of *The Hospital* (March 26), which warmly commends the formation of a Society for the Promotion of Ambidexterity just organized in London. That the left hand is indeed neglected and discouraged is, the editor says, a matter of common knowledge:

"A child at table who took his knife in his left hand and his fork in his right, or a child at school who took up his pen or pencil with his left hand, would be reproved by the great majority of both parents and teachers. The result is that the left hands of the majority of adults have grown up in a state of very limited usefulness and of comparative weakness and awkwardness, while the motor centers supplying them have been left in a partially developed condition. That this state of things is purely artificial admits of easy proof from the experience of all those who have educated the left hand systematically; and there can be no doubt that the consequently increased blood supply which is directed to the right motor centers of the brain has a beneficial effect upon the nutrition of that organ generally, and tends to the promotion of intelligence as well as to the establishment of ambidexterity. The power of using the left hand has often been found valuable by surgeons, and the attainment of this power has from remote times been recommended in many treatises. It is, of course, of especial value in ophthalmic surgery, since operators who are only right-handed are compelled to place themselves in a variety of awkward positions in order to use instruments upon the left eye, the accessibility of which is diminished from the right side by the prominence of the nose. Ambidextrous swordsmen have long been known to be specially dangerous adversaries, and are the special products of the best Swedish schools of fencing. In quite recent times a few American teachers have been pioneers in the way of education in general ambidexterity, and the excellent results which they have obtained are now being sought for by a few in our own country, to whose endeavors we wish every possible success. The first step toward the necessary training is accomplished at the drawing-board; and, in a few years, complete equality and interchangeability of the hands may be obtained by the great majority of pupils; while in a few the left hand becomes definitely the better of the two. It is curious to see from the many autographs of Lord Nelson which have been preserved, how much better he wrote with his left hand than he had written originally with his right; and the same experience would not, we believe, be at all uncommon. The few objections that have been raised from time to time against the proposed routine education of the left hand are for the most part of quite a trivial nature, and the only attempt at opposition based on scientific principles, so far as we know, is to be derived from Professor Lombroso's statistics, according to which the percentage of individuals who are left-handed is from three to five times as high in criminals as in the more respectable members of society. But the numbers upon which Professor Lombroso establishes his statistics are too small to found a scientific conclusion upon.

"We hope for the complete success of the young society, and feel sure that the general adoption of ambidextrous training would be of unmixed benefit to the community."

HOW A WIRELESS MESSAGE TRAVELS.

WHAT is the nature of a message, or a simple signal, sent by wireless telegraphy? In what does such a message consist, after it has left the sending-instrument and before it reaches the receiver? Only a few years ago, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, there was considerable diversity of opinion regarding the nature of the waves employed in wireless telegraphy and their propagation. Now, however, there is practical unanimity of opinion among scientific men that they are nearly the same as the electromagnetic waves discovered and studied by Hertz, the German physicist, the chief respect in which they differ being the way in which the "wireless" wave clings to the surface of the earth, following the curvature as it travels over long distances. The writer suggests an analogy by which we may get an idea of this electromagnetic wave. He says:

"Perhaps the easiest picture to form, in the mind's eye, of a wireless sheet wave is to consider a net, like an enormous seine or fishing-net, invisible to the eye, emitted from the sending antenna and running out from it at the speed of light in all directions, spreading as it runs. . . . After a few wave-lengths from the origin, the net will occupy the form of an inverted hemisphere. At the ground the horizontal lines, or the warp, will represent magnetic flux lines; while the vertical lines, or the woof, will represent electric lines. The net propagates itself everywhere, at light speed, in a direction perpendicular to the surface. It tries to get away from itself sideways. Every cord in the net extends elastically from the tension due to moving sideways. The net is constantly increasing in dimension, and in the length of each cord as it advances. But no cord moves at any time in the direction of its own length—that is, the pull along a cord in one direction is exactly balanced by the pull in the opposite direction, so there can be no resultant force, or component of force, along any cord, tending to move it longways. All the pull which gives rise to movement makes each cord travel sideways, or perpendicularly to its length and to the net."

A curious analogy between the electromagnetic net and a material net moving over the ground is noted by the writer. If the ground were absolutely smooth, a vertical moving net whose lower edge just touched would not be bent from the vertical by the contact. Likewise in the case of the electromagnetic net a perfectly conducting surface will not bend the edge that touches. But just as an actual net dragged over a rough surface would be bent, at the lower edge, by friction, so a surface of imperfect conductivity will cause the electromagnetic wave-surface or "net" to drag back. The wave at the ground, moving always perpendicular to its own surface, thus runs into the ground, dragging part of the net after it and drawing out the fibers still more. To quote further:

"Moreover, if the material net were carried over posts or obstructions at a sufficiently rapid rate, rents would be torn in the bottom of the net, and at the gaps the edges of the net would be bent back by the contact, or out of the perpendicular plane. So

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the electric net, a brick wall is no obstruction, but a metal rod or a lightning-conductor takes the part of a post in the material case and tears a gash out of the net. The edges of the net at the gash are, however, bent back as they tear, and as the net moves on the edges take a lateral or sideways motion, in addition to the regular advancing motion, tending to draw the edges of the rent together, and seal up the gash, at the same time drawing upon the net as a whole to do this, and executing the repair with some general attenuation. The electric net, being bent at the gash out of the regular shape, can mend itself automatically by taking a component of force and motion that would correspond to longways propagation in the uninjured net. Assuming that we have a clearly defined working theory of the nature of wireless telegraph waves, we need convenient means of experimental exploration in the air and open field in order to make rapid progress in our knowledge of the subject. What we want is a measuring instrument so sensitive that when connected in the middle of an exploring rod observations can be collected in many different directions and at many different elevations."

THE MONEY VALUE OF SOFT WATER.

UNDER this heading a contributor to *The Textile World-Record* (February) explains how it is that in certain industries soft water is so valuable and so hard to obtain from natural sources that chemical "softeners" are erected at considerable expense to alter the character of a "hard-" water supply. Says the writer:

"Every manufacturer knows the desirability of pure and soft water. Some mills whose goods are famous for the beauty of their finish attribute a portion of their success to their water-supply; but, while recognizing the benefit of good water, the actual money lost from hard water is not often recognized. This is sometimes strikingly brought out when a new process or system is introduced and comparisons made. . . . . .

"Soap is an important item of expense in the finishing department. The lime salts in 1,000 gallons of water will destroy 1.7 pounds of the best hard soap for every degree of hardness, and as water frequently ranges in hardness from ten to twenty degrees, Clark's scale, it can be easily seen how much soap has to be used to neutralize water before it will begin to do the work for which it is intended. Moreover, the insoluble curd, on account of its greasy nature, sticks to the fabric and can not even be removed by rinsing with hot water, making the goods dull, dirty, and, under some conditions, spotted.

"But it is not only in the finishing room that the loss by injurious effects of hard water is a real waste. Some colors combine to form insoluble compounds with the alkali earths and may be precipitated altogether. . . . The basic colors and mordant colors particularly and some other dyestuffs are precipitated by lime, magnesium, and iron, and are not only wasted, but, if enough of the precipitate is formed, tends to spot the goods. . . . Iron, if present to any extent, detracts from the brightness of alizarin reds, and the yellowing of cotton goods is often caused by this same trouble. . . . . .

"Besides these sources of trouble from hard water in the processes of textile manufacture, the loss of heat and power, due to the formation of boiler scale, is such a well-known difficulty that it is generally recognized, and attempts to correct this locally by means of boiler compounds have produced very unsatisfactory results."

This hard-water problem, we are told, was first grappled with by the great railroad systems in the Middle States and West, for in no class of boilers is trouble caused with hard water as much as in locomotives. To remedy the difficulty water-softening plants have been installed under most severe conditions at the watering-stations of the great railroad systems of the West, and this has led to numerous installations in industrial plants. To quote further:

"A water-softening system, in order to be of value, needs to be simple in its action, certain in its results, reasonable in first cost, and economical in operation. The Kennicott system of softening water consists of automatically treating varying quantities of water with varying quantities of materials (always in the same proportion), in an automatic apparatus which purifies and softens the water at the lowest possible cost.

"The Kennicott water softener, as this apparatus is called, is continuous in its action, automatically starting and stopping with the beginning and ceasing of the flow of water into the apparatus.

"The water is pumped but once into the softener, and is delivered at the top. The water as it flows into the softener furnishes all the power the apparatus requires, both for elevating the chemical reagents to the top of the machine and for mixing them properly with the water to be purified, as well as for operating automatically all the mechanism of the apparatus.

"After the impurities in the water to be treated have been precipitated from the water by the chemical reagents, they are automatically removed from the water as it passes through the apparatus, and the purified water overflows from the top of softener by gravity into the storage tank, without the necessity of repumping."

New Theory of the Martian "Canals."—After experimenting on the cracks and fissures that appear in cylinders and spheres subjected to pressure, M. A. Baumann, an engineer of Zurich, Switzerland, has proposed the following explanation of the markings on the planet Mars, ordinarily known as "canals." Says the *Revue Scientifique* (March 5), in a notice of M. Baumann's hypothesis:

"Mars may have a brittle, solid crust, with a more elastic nucleus, this difference of rigidity depending simply on differences of temperature in the various strata. When the planet cools contraction takes place, and the outer layer yields little by little to the pressure. In places where the pressure is greatest cracks—always double, as shown by M. Baumann in his experiments—appear. It is possible that afterward, by the intervention of living beings, the edges of these cracks may have been removed, so as to form canals. But the same result might follow from the progressive enlargement of small fissures. The rectilinear canals indicate a homogeneous constitution of the soil. Finally, the outer crust, now solid, may have remained long in a plastic state, which would have prevented the formation of mountains."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Mineral Wealth of Korea.—Korea has mines of gold, copper, silver, and iron, besides deposits of petroleum. Says *Le Mercure* (February 28):

"The production of gold in this country has more than doubled from 1898 to 1902, as the following table shows:

1898	6,001,175	francs	[$1,200,000]
1899	7,333,350	"	[1,600,000]
1900	9,082,926	"	[1,800,000]
1901	12,793,450	"	[2,500,000]
1902	12,921,025	"	[2,600,000]

"Most of this gold is sent to Japan. Iron and coal, tho abundant, are little mined. Copper has been mined in several districts, and for two years past the production of this metal has been 564,433 pounds. Mines in Korea are the property of the crown, and to exploit them a spceial concession is necessary. As the Koreans do not love foreigners, there are many difficulties to be surmounted before work begins."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

DISCOVERIES regarding the *n*-rays of Blondlot continue. The following are reported by *The Electrical World and Engineer*: "Lambert has found that soluble ferments emit *n*-rays, especially the ferments concerned in the digestion of albuminoid matter. Meyer has found that plants emit *n*-rays whether they are kept in the dark or exposed to light, and that there is no difference due to the action of light. Gutton has found that the effect produced by *n*-rays upon a luminescent screen may be imitated by means of a non-uniform magnetic field. Charpentier has discovered two new effects of *n*-rays. If a strong source of *n*-rays is placed 4 centimeters [1½ inches] behind the top of the skull and a little above it, not only are faintly luminous objects perceived with greater brightness and detail, but in absolute obscurity a faint luminous cloud is perceived. The other new effect is the enlargement of the pupil when the conducting-plate is placed over the seventh cervical vertebra."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE LIQUOR DEALERS DISQUALIFIED FOR CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP?

THE action of a Brooklyn Congregational pastor, in admitting to church-membership a prominent wine merchant of that city, has led to some interesting discussion in regard to the attitude of the church toward the liquor business. The pastor in question justifies his action on the ground that "it is more in accord with the spirit of Jesus and the teaching of Paul to welcome as brethren all who we believe have accepted Christ, than it is to welcome some and say to others: 'We do not doubt that you are a Christian, but we are unwilling, because of your habits, of your business, of your belief, to receive you into fellowship.'" This view is not shared, however, by the assistant pastor and several members of the congregation, who have resigned, rather than receive into fellowship a liquor dealer. The Brooklyn *Presbyterian* comments:

"We are inclined to believe that such a person [a liquor dealer] should as a matter of Christian expediency not be encouraged to present his application to the session of one of our churches. There is a considerable number of officers and members in any one of our churches who would feel aggrieved if a liquor dealer were received to membership. Nor will it satisfy dissentients to say of an applicant, 'His conscience is absolutely clear.'

"To some a liquor-dealing church-member in this age and in our country will seem an anachronism. Some will go so far as to say that, in view of the widespread domestic and social ruin which confessedly attend the liquor business, it would seem impossible for a liquor dealer, however quiet his conscience, to take his wine-barrels, his brandy-barrels, and his whisky-barrels with him through the strait gate and the narrow way into the Kingdom of Christ. The real difference between wholesale and retail liquor dealing is one between sinning by wholesale and sinning by retail.

"We attribute to the dealer recently received to membership no unworthy motive in making his application, but has he not, however unintentionally, obtained the indorsement of his pastor and his church for the business he is pursuing?

"In view of such suggestions as we have made, let us hope that the regrettable mistake of receiving liquor dealers to church-membership may not soon be repeated."

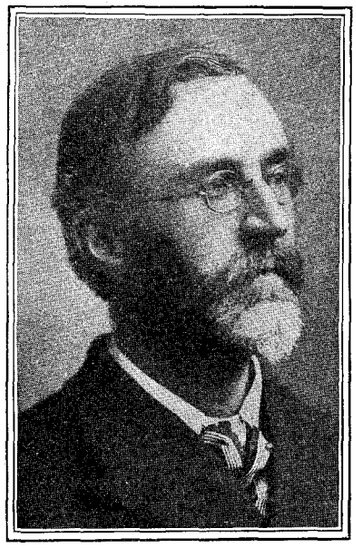
Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Wine and Whisky Market (Chicago) treats the incident as "an exhibition of narrowness and bigotry out of harmony with the opening light of the twentieth century." It says further:

"The regulation or prohibition of the liquor trade is purely a question of social and political expediency and not of any religious obligation under the teachings of the gospel and the practise of its Founder himself. If people were to be denied the 'means of grace,' held to be essential, because they have to do with the liquor trade, a vast majority of the population of Christendom would be shut out from the prescribed way of salvation, for those who buy no less than those who sell are included in the category. . . . If the rule of exclusion which the objectors would have adopted and enforced in the Brooklyn Congregational Church were made general in Christianity, instead of the nearly thirty million church-members now enumerated in the United States, the number left would be relatively small.

"It certainly seems a monstrous thing that the church should assume this attitude of suspicion and criticism to the man who comes to the church's door and asks to be admitted—shall that man be rejected for the single reason that he on the outside sells what saints on the inside drink and put to their neighbors' lips? What a monstrous, glaringly grotesque anomaly! It is to be hoped that the church will learn a lesson of wisdom and especially of love to man inculcated by the life and words of its divine Founder.

"What arrogance to claim for itself the right to judge and condemn one on the ground, for example, that he is engaged in a certain business which some do not approve—that being one which the law allows and which derives no small part of its support from the patronage of Christian men and women, members of the churches, in good standing. How much like the attitude of those scribes and pharisees the divine Head of the church condemned is the attitude of those who object to the liquor dealer, posing as an elect company of spotless saints whose chief function toward outsiders is to judge and condemn. What right has the church to peer curiously and suspiciously into the affairs of men who, with sincere heart and pure motives and honest purpose, live the higher life and seek church fellowship?

"The true spirit of a church would seem to be that of a company of sinners trying to do better, instead of a company of whitewashed immaculates barring the entrance of others with a 'holier-than-thou' expression of countenance."



THE REV. ROBERT F. HORTON, D.D.

The non-conformist leader with whom the Archbishop of Canterbury recently conducted negotiations looking to an "educational concordat."

THE EDUCATIONAL DEADLOCK IN ENGLAND.

THE English Education Act, which has been in force for upward of a year, has proved unworkable, and is likely to be repealed. "It is more and more clearly recognized," says the influential non-conformist paper, *The British Weekly* (London), "that the act can not stand"; and the Anglican organ, *The Church Times* (London), candidly admits that the law is "a failure." Repeated efforts to administer the new statute have resulted in what is described as "legalized pandemonium," and scores of "passive-resisters" have been imprisoned or forcibly despoiled of their goods. Several months ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 12), the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a letter to the well-known Congregational minister, Dr. Robert F. Horton, of London, suggesting the possibility of a conference at which "existing causes of offense or misunderstanding on either side" might be stated. The effort seems to have been fruitless, however, and it is now generally admitted that nothing less than a removal of the obnoxious law from the statute-books can terminate the present controversy.

The Church Times faces the whole situation thus:

"The act is a failure. It is best to be candid. There are places, no doubt, where it is working smoothly and effectively, and there it may seem a wonder of constructive statesmanship. But this is not enough to make it a success. No one has ever doubted that if the act worked well it would do good work. But the places where the act works well are precisely those places where it was least needed. Again, there are sections of the act which may work pretty smoothly everywhere, and these are not those that were least needed. But a partial success does not make the act as a whole any the less a failure. If a law produce an effect exactly reversing the intention of the legislature, no quibble of speech can make it anything else but a failure. The legislature intended by the Education act to put on a firm basis of efficiency the voluntary schools which were said to be languishing for want of funds. The Education act is working for the swift extinction—a painful extinction—of those schools throughout a considerable part of the country. By next July, it is said, they will all be closed in Wales and Monmouth. But the Welsh counties do not stand alone; they are most in evidence, but local authorities elsewhere are acting on the same lines, and success will certainly not diminish their number. . . . A new departure must be made. Friends of the act should note this. Friends of Christian education should note it likewise. It is useless

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to bemoan the failure of the act; it is no less useless to spend energy in bolstering it up."

At present there is a distinction between the treatment of the old public schools and the old voluntary schools, affecting, in particular, the appointment of teachers in secular subjects. This "dual system," says *The Church Times*, "is doomed. . . . There must be an equitable settlement of the religious difficulty on the only possible lines—the lines of parental responsibility; there must be equality for all systems, favor for none." The London *Guardian*, another prominent Church of England paper, favors the same solution of the problem:

"We are convinced that if any compromise is to be found it must be one of a far-reaching sort, on broad lines, which will really remove the causes of irritation and conflict. It is not worth while to reopen the controversy merely to introduce some alterations of detail. Upon our side—let us face the matter boldly—it would mean the abandonment of the dual system altogether. . . . It is essential that the instruction should be given during school hours and in the school buildings. There must be complete religious equality on the principle of parental choice. It may be true that there is much indifference among parents, but there is no other principle which affords any sound and just basis."

No Episcopal paper in this country, so far as we have noted, approves of the Education act. The New York *Churchman* urges the English church to "remove herself from her reactionary position," and adds:

"A settlement of the education question which violates public opinion will do the Church of England more enduring harm than can be balanced by the superficial victory of retaining partial control of the school system of England. It has already become a question of plain ethical bearing whether a religious education which does not harmonize with the acknowledged maxims of social justice is not by that very fact incapable of giving a religious training worthy of the name."

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF RELIGION.

RELIGION has been likened to the tree, which develops through trunk and branches and leaves and fruit, but encloses a common sap flowing through every part of the common organism. It differentiates itself in the rich variety of forms and functionings which appear in the manifold religions of earth, but in its essence it is one. This thought is emphasized in a recent article by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of New York, who insists that every religion proves itself, upon scientific study, an expression of some necessary phase of religion. "Each," he says, "subserves a use in the evolution of the fruitioning religion of humanity; each will find its permanent value preserved and its transient uses discarded in the attained unity of the flowering soul of man." Dr. Newton continues (in *The North American Review*, April):

"Religion develops the same great *institutions* in different lands and ages which the varying religions of man vary indefinitely.

"The Church, spelled with a capital C, was an institution of Chaldea, India, and Egypt, millenniums ago, as it is of Italy and England and America, to-day. The Buddhist felt toward his 'order' much as the Romanist feels toward his church. A sacred ministry, a class of men set apart for the divine offices of religion, would have been found of old in Babylon and Thebes, as it is found now in Rome and London. The pagan temple was the Christian basilica and cathedral, baptized with another name. The altar stood in the sacred spot of the heathen temple, as it stands in the holy place of the Christian minister. Monasticism developed in the East long before it arose in the West. Monks and nuns and hermits would have been found along the Nile valley ages before Christendom poured its host of sad-souled ascetics up the sacred river, peopling the hills for thousands of miles. Good Father Huc was utterly astonished to find in the Far East tonsured priests bowing before splendid altars, while acolytes swung the fragrant censers by their side. His *naïf* explanation was, that the devil had counterfeited in advance the mysteries of true religion, in order that the elect might be deceived into perdition. A less heroic solution of the problem finds in these resemblances hints of the oneness of religion, generating the same sacred institutions among different religions."

In *worship*, too, all religions prove themselves akin:

"The sacred symbolisms through which art ministers to worship meet us in the temples of paganism as in the churches of Christendom. The circle, the triangle, and the trefoil were graven by pagan chisels on the walls of the sacred buildings reared by religions which thought of themselves only as aliens and foes one to the other, for the unity of God, signed by the circle, and the triunity, the oneness in variety, of God, signed by the triangle and the trefoil, were truths known to no one religion alone, shared by all great religions in the same stage of evolution. The cross, which forms the most sacred symbol of our Christian churches, painted above the altar, shining in brass from the altar itself, flashing from the top of the lofty steeple—this same cross would have been found in the temples of well-nigh every religion of the past, as its most sacred symbol. Even the sacred buildings themselves were often constructed on the cruciform plan. The sleeping-places of the dead were hallowed by the same sign which consecrates our 'acres of God'; and stone and brass crosses cast their shadows over the graves of pagans, as of Christians. The cross was to those heathen, as to us Christians, the sacred sign of life; of the life of man in the human body; of the life of man escaping from the body and rising through death into immortality; of human life accepting the law of sacrifice under which the superior souls of earth devote themselves to the saving of their fellows; of the life of God Himself, in which all these mysteries of our human life find their source and spring, their ground and aim."

Viewed superficially, the *beliefs* of men seem bewilderingly manifold and hopelessly discordant, but here also Dr. Newton finds unity:

"All great religions pass through one general course of evolution. In the same stages of development, all alike will bring forth, as the same institutions and worships, so also the same beliefs. Arrange these different religions synchronously, in respect to their evolution, and the same ideas will be found in all, more or less modified. As they grow, they grow together; over all differences of environment and heredity, the forces of the common life of man asserting the oneness which exists under black skins and yellow, red skins and white. In their higher reaches they strain toward each other. The flowering of all beliefs is in one faith—all religions seeding down one religion. So, beneath the variant and discordant beliefs of the present the germs of the future universal religion can even now be traced. The Cambridge School of Platonists divined this long ago; but how could their fine voices make themselves heard against the raucous cries of the age of Cromwell and Laud? A generation or more before our day, a few widely read, but not scholarly trained, thinkers caught sight of this same vision, and laboriously spread the unwelcome tokens of it before an unsympathetic age; earning for themselves the ill odor which still clings to the names of Godfrey and Higgins and their ilk. In our own day, a talented and conservative presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a devoted high-churchman and an open-minded student, through his researches in sacred symbolism gained glimpses of this truth, which so fascinated him that he pursued the clew found unwittingly in his haunts, until he laid before his church the results of his studies in the noble volume, entitled 'Monumental Religion.' In this epoch-marking work, Dr. Lundy, accepting the Apostles' Creed as the norm and type of all creeds, traced, clause by clause, the parallelisms which he had discovered in other religions: showing that every article in the creed found its counterpart in the various systems of paganism. As a consequence, this creed appeared, in a sense utterly dwarfing the timid conceptions of the traditional churchman, a Catholic Creed, a form of faith confessed by men of all lands and ages—the symbol of universal religion. Dr. Lundy might have meant only to exalt the creed of Christendom; he succeeded in revealing the creed of humanity."

Turning, lastly, to a consideration of the *life*, which we are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

invited to regard as the end and aim of all religion—its institutions, its worships, its beliefs—we read:

"There is no real discord between the ethics of Buddhism and Confucianism and the religions of Greece and Rome, no essential difference between the spirituality of the Hindu and Persian and the Egyptian, save as each naturally shows the different coloring of race and environment upon the face of the same soul. . . . The ideals of character vary in varying lands, but only as the refractions of the same light falling in different angles of the same prism will vary. It is one and the same light of life through all the variations of the spectrum. The human ideals are one everywhere. Purity and justice and truth and temperance and charity—these need no translation from the speech of the pagan to the tongue of the Christian. There is no Hindu purity, no Buddhist renunciation, no Chinese temperance, no Grecian justice, no Persian truthfulness. The flora and fauna of the human soul are one wherever humanity is found. Every ethical force correlates into every other ethical force. Goodness knows no native soil. Virtue is at home in every land. The Ten Commandments form the law of Egypt and of Persia as of Christendom. The Golden Rule proves the rule of Hindu and Chinaman, as of the Christian. It waited not for Jesus to reveal it. The spirit of the Christ had already revealed it through Jewish Hillel and Chinese Confucius, and great spirits of well-nigh every land. The Beatitudes exigently call upon the Buddhist as upon the Christian, '*Sursum corda*.' Saints are of blood kin the world over. There is nothing alien to the truly devout Christian in the devoutness of the Hindu Guru, or of the yellow-robed saint of Japan or of the mystic worshiper among the Iranian Mountains. When the soul of man fronts the infinite and eternal Spirit, beneath the bo-tree of India or amid the rugged fastnesses of Tibet or in the cloisters of the Christian abbey, it is one and the same God who is seen. Wherever we overhear the communings of a soul with God, we hear in our own tongue. In the presence of the man of the spirit, be his name what it may, we know that he is of our family and household of God."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN NORWAY.

A RENASCENCE of Roman Catholicism in Norway seems to be an established fact. At present only 2,000 people, out of a total population of 2,300,000, profess the Roman Catholic faith and of these 800 or 900 are in Christiania. During the past half-century, however, the number of conversions per year has increased. A writer in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels) considers the subject, dating the real progress of the movement from the conversion of the famous Dr. Sverdrup, Minister of Education, who is described as a second Cardinal Newman. According to this article:

"It is exactly three hundred and fifty-seven years since the Reformation was imposed on Norway by the Danish-Norwegian kings. These kings were, for political reasons, the principal authors of the Reformation. Their aim was to utterly destroy the independence of Norway that they might reduce it to the position of a Danish province. The property of the churches and the monasteries was confiscated and turned over to the Danish nobles and the 'king's servants,' who established themselves in the country. The substitution of Lutheran preachers for the Catholic bishops and priests was not brought about so easily. Many of the new pastors were killed."

Despite oppression, however, the people cherished their ancient religious forms, and even to-day, "altho they are said to be Lutherans, the inhabitants of the country are really, as far as their beliefs are concerned, true Catholics." The reformers carefully preserved the Roman Catholic institutions and ceremonies—the vestments, mass, communion, belief in transsubstantiation, and the sacramental forms. The fidelity of the people to their faith is resulting, this writer believes, in a real Roman Catholic revival, especially in religious instruction. He refers to the work of Monsignor Fallize, the famous Norwegian pastor, whose church and school and journal in Christiania are well known throughout all Scandinavia.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

IN a contribution to the "Editor's Study" department of *Harper's Magazine* (March), Mr. William Dean Howells, the eminent novelist, occupies himself with philosophic speculations on the nature of the universe and the immortality of the soul. "Which is the more beautiful and worthy thought," he asks, at the outset of his article, "—that our planet and the solar system of which it is a part—to us the most interesting part—belong to a celestial brotherhood by a kinship so intimate that no one member can cherish an invidious distinction over any other; or that the earth is the central object of the Creator's regard, pivotal in the universal plan, the only dwelling-place of living souls?" To this question he furnishes his own answer: "In the light of the great disclosure that all life is one in a universe that is all living, and that the essential quality of life is the same in the most widely diverse situations, no world in space becomes less important or interesting because it is not the dwelling-place of beings like ourselves." Continuing, Mr. Howells says:

"How much do we really know of the vast scheme of what we call inanimate nature? Our human illusion is so complete that beyond its folds we can not pass to a true comprehension of nature for what it is in itself. We are indeed farther away from such an intuition than were the followers of Pan, who were very humble creatures and had sure instincts, nearer to infinity than our reasonings. We behold the physical world only on the side of its descents—its death everywhere meeting our life; and our pride of transcendency is nourished by the contemplation of this everlasting and faithful service. In our dream the world lets down to us its ladder of life, but we only see the angels descending, not those which ascend. It is only as nature stoops to our limited senses, thus entering our doorways, that we are in any way aware of her visitation. She is to us a Sphinx whose riddles are propounded to us from silent lips, we only guessing what they are. We call the physical world dead because it is only its dying side that is presented to us.

"On our globe are vast regions uninhabited by man. We think of these as insignificant waste places full of the vanity of desolation. We will not allow that the sunrises there are beautiful, since there is no human eye to see them—and in that eye alone is there a sense of the beautiful. But the sun rises there just as elsewhere, and the 'glimpses of the moon' illumine the mountains and the valleys. May not this nature which turns to us a cold, still face have its own beauty and meaning, apart from our sense or our interpretation? Surely it has its own ascensions, far away out of our sight, along a path we may not follow.

"If we could behold that ascending path, which is hidden even from the scientific vision, the disclosures of that new world would surprise us. We should then retrace the path of a progression which has advanced by increased limitation and sequestration; we should see as One sees who has not eyes; and perhaps—since no door shuts but another door is opened, and with every outfolding of the curtain there is a hidden infolding—it might be given us to behold what is becoming in that unseen world of which ours offers us but the broken pattern."

Commenting on these observations, *Harper's Weekly* (April 2) says:

"It is significant that even the most rationalistic of thinkers are admitting now, what Horace Bushnell said long since, that 'the faith of immortality depends on a sense of it begotten, not on an argument for it concluded.' 'For surely,' said Rev. John W. Chadwick, commemorating the virtue of his friend, Lewis G. Janes, 'nothing else is so convincing of the immortal life as lives enamored of all truth and good. We can not make them dead. The tide of strong emotion overflows the barriers of the critical intellect and carries them upon its bosom into the haven where we would have them be.' Channing had this thought in mind when he said: 'My faith in immortality rests very little on mere affection, but very much on the fact of human excellence. The sight of eminent virtue carries me up to heaven at once. Indeed, virtue and heaven are very much one in my sight. It seems to me as natural for virtue to live as for the animal to breathe, and much

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

more.' 'The nearer you approach the instinctive state, the more indubitable it is,' said Robertson of Brighton.

"It is this argument of the need of persistence in the process of soul culture if God is not to be considered a reckless waster of life by limiting man's career to three-score years and ten that appeals to Mr. Howells, always reverent, always sensitive to human sorrow and pain. . . . . .

"Whether man is to believe or not believe in the future life is something more than a mere academic or metaphysical issue concerning only the sensitive few. It has immense import for the welfare of the race, as Renan clearly recognized in his agnosticism. 'You will get much less from a humanity which does not believe in the human immortality of the soul than from one which does believe,' he said. The elect few, when belief and hope give way to unbelief and stoical facing of annihilation, may go on their way living lofty lives of obedience to duty and service to fellow men, but the masses are far more likely to say, 'Eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.'"

THE CHURCH WAR ON DIVORCE.

A CHURCH conference on divorce was held in St. Bartholomew's Parish House, New York, a few days ago. Ten Protestant bodies were represented, and Archbishop Farley, of the Roman Catholic Church, wrote a letter to Bishop Doane declaring his sympathy with the objects of the gathering. The discussion of divorce problems by the ministers present led to the expression of many differing views; but unity of action was secured in the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Bishop Greer:

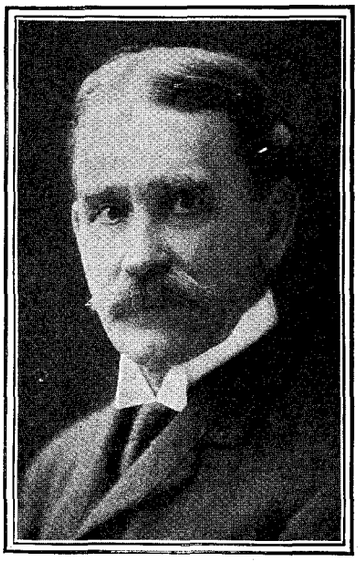
"That, in recognition of the comity which should exist between Christian churches, it is desirable, and would tend to increase the spirit of unity, for each church represented in the conference to advise, and, if authority will allow, to enjoin its ministers to refuse to unite in marriage any person or persons whose marriage the ministers have good reason to believe is forbidden by the laws of the church in which either party seeking to be married holds membership."

This "tentative agreement" is regarded by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) as "an indication of progress and a happy augury of a new crusade against at least the grosser sins against the inviolability of the marriage tie." The Boston *Congregationalist*, on the other hand, declares that "however admirable this may be theoretically, it has practical aspects which make anything like general acceptance of it somewhat doubtful." And the New York *Independent* comments:

"This resolution sounds fraternal, and is generally approved in its spirit; and yet we question if it does not go too far. It is aimed at the remarriage of divorced persons, and yet it does not mention them directly, but formulates a rule which has a much wider application. Thus the Roman Catholic is one of the 'Christian churches.' That church has a well-known law forbidding marriage with non-Catholics. But what Protestant minister would feel himself obliged to help execute that law? Under this resolution no Protestant could be married to a Catholic, except by a Catholic priest, and with a strict promise that the children of the union should all be brought up Catholics. That may be a good law for the Catholic Church to enforce, but not one for a Protestant church to enforce. . . . . .

"The subject is one of tremendous importance, but we shall have first to thrash out the question before the bar of public opinion as to what are the proper causes, in the interests of family life, for divorce. We are convinced that the law in South Carolina, which allows no divorce at all, or the law of New York, which allows divorce only for adultery, will not command the assent of the Christian conscience generally. At present the first hopeful legislation appears to be in the line of the example set by Delaware, which is intended to prevent migrations for the sake of divorce, and which provides that no divorce shall be granted for any cause arising prior to the residence of the petitioner in the State, unless that were also a ground of divorce in the State where it arose. Further, Congress might well establish a commission to investigate the subject and recommend legislation for the Territories. Such a commission might work in harmony with unpaid state commissions already existing, whose work moves too slowly."

The Roman Catholic *Messenger* (New York, April) offers the following statistics, prepared by the Rev. B. J. Otten, S.J., and showing the extent to which "the national evil of divorce" has grown during recent years:



BISHOP-COADJUTOR DAVID H. GREER, OF NEW YORK.

A prominent participant in the recent church conference on divorce.

"In the monthly Bulletin of the Department of Labor for September, 1902, are given the divorces granted in sixty cities in all parts of the United States, the total number of these divorces granted in 1901 being 6,998. The population of these sixty cities was at the time 8,146,833, or a little less than one-ninth that of the whole country. Hence, multiplying 6,998 by nine and one-tenth, we obtain for the whole country 63,681 divorces, a number sufficiently close to the result of our first calculation. Yet it may be objected that it is not fair to take only cities, because divorces are apt to be more numerous in cities than in the country. To remove this objection I have also gathered the divorces granted in sixty counties, the total number of which was found to be 11,120. The population of these sixty counties was at the time 13,359,714, or two-elevenths of the population of the whole country. Therefore, multiplying 11,120 by eleven-halves, we again obtain for the whole country 61,160. Consequently, the lowest limit we can assign to the number of divorces granted in 1901 is 61,160. This at an increase of 6 per cent. a year . . . gives for 1903 the respectable number of 68,499. Hence our courts broke up in 1903 nearly 70,000 homes—a number sufficiently large to constitute a fair-sized city."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A COMMITTEE appointed to consider the feasibility of combining the publishing houses of the Methodist Book Concern has reported in favor of the plan. The site of the consolidated concern is likely to be in Chicago.

NEW statistics of the different religions of the world are furnished by Father Krose, S. J., and are printed in the London *Tablet*. According to this authority, the total number of Christians in the world is 549,017,341; of Jews, 11,037,000; of Mohammedans, 202,048,240; of Brahmans or Hindus, 210,100,000; of old Indian religions, 12,113,756; of Buddhists, 120,250,000; of Confucians and ancestor-worshipers, 253,000,000; of Taoists, 32,000,000; of Shintoists, 17,000,000; of fetish-worshipers and other pagans, 144,700,000; of other religionists 2,844,482. Out of the total population of the world (estimated at 1,539,600,000) 762,102,000 are monotheists, against 776,000,000 who are polytheists. That is, "nearly half the population of the world believe in one God."

THE British and Foreign Bible Society, following a precedent established in previous wars, has obtained permission from the Russian and Japanese authorities to distribute Bibles among the soldiers of both nationalities. The work of Bible distribution in time of war is organized on a large scale. During the Crimean war (as we learn from the London *Christian*), 204,569 copies of the Scriptures were circulated among the English allies and the enemy. During the recent war in South Africa over 133,000 Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels were distributed in 1900 and 1901 to the belligerents on both sides and families in the concentration camps, in addition to the supplies provided for contingents from the Antipodes and Canada. Scriptures in fourteen different languages were supplied to Miss Edith Rhodes (sister of the late Cecil Rhodes) for distribution among the Boers in the hospital at De Aar. In 1894, when China and Japan were at war, the Bible Committee in Japan distributed 113,939 copies of the Scriptures. During the Boxer outbreak in 1900, 4,000 copies were given to the Japanese troops with the allies.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WAITING FOR THE THAW IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA'S sorry luck on the water since the fighting began has been made up to her on land by the merciless length of the Asiatic winter just expiring, and the fact is made much of by those military correspondents who are deploring, through the London *Times* and *Standard*, the escape of Japan's psychological moment for her "decisive blow." Japan, it is sorrowfully conceded, is now interfered with in all directions ashore by a too pro-Russian thaw. Ice lags stubbornly in every Korean and Manchurian river, and the experts feel sure that General Kuropatkin could not have established himself in his present strong position at Liao-Yang—on the railway between Port Arthur and Mukden—had the thaw been more propitious to his foe. The military expert of the Paris *Figaro*, upon whom the late spring exercises a refreshing influence, sees the Japanese army corps floundering miserably south of the Yalu, and in the vicinity of New-Chwang the Mikado's fighting men are unsympathetically surmised to be wallowing in mud. Nor is the thaw to be wholly trusted yet, for as recently as the first days of the present month Japanese troops reported frost-bitten ears in camp, and General Kuropatkin could scarcely keep warm at Liao-Yang beside a "roaring fire." The enthusiastic military correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) suffers from influences so depressing to the ally of his country, and writes thus gloomily:

"The long continuance of the winter has no doubt proved of some advantage to Russia, since it has enabled more troops to be drawn down from Harbin to Liao-Yang, where works of defense on an extensive scale have been in progress for some months. This position, utilizing the defensive properties of affluents of the Liao and of the mountains, is not to be despised; it is protected on one side by the difficult valley of the Liao and its tributaries, and on the other by the mountains, where the Yalu force will eventually fall back to the Motien-ling position and be only expelled at great cost. How many men General Linivitch has at disposal to hold this ground is not accurately known, but it is probable that not less than 50,000 men are available south of Mukden, and that the numbers are growing daily. Whether forced eventually to retreat or not, the Russian army appears determined to fight its Smolensk at Liao-Yang, and perhaps its Borodino at Mukden. . . It would be unwise of the friends of Japan to entertain any illusions upon the nature of the contest to which the Mikado's troops stand committed. Hitherto, considering the death-dealing properties of naval weapons and the huge armaments arrayed on each side, the successes of Japan have been won at infinitesimal cost, while the Russian losses have not been unusually heavy.

"But when the main Japanese army sets foot ashore, fighting of a very different character is almost certain to follow. Altho the Japanese may be able to bring into action numbers superior to those of Russia in the Liao valley, the ousting of 50,000 Russians from a fortified position which they have the intention of holding is about as serious an operation of war as any that can be set before an army. It is, indeed, likely that Japanese strategy may in some measure obviate the need for frontal attack on entrenchments, but roads are few and bad, and the thaw will turn the whole country into a quagmire, so that if an advance is begun at this season upon Liao-Yang we must be prepared to hear of more than one bloody repulse before the Japanese overcome the resistance of the Russians at Liao-Yang. It is absurd to suppose that the Russian army will be disposed of in a cheap or easy manner. Place a Russian soldier in a position and order him to remain there, and remain he will till he dies."

Accordingly, that "great battle on land," concerning which the military experts have written so definitely, is not to take place in Korea, but on Manchurian soil. The military expert of the London *Mail* takes the same view of what is going to happen:

"The main Japanese attack is not to be directed through Korea. This country will not accommodate a force larger than 90,000 men, or less than one-third of the Japanese field army. The Japanese in Korea are seemingly preparing a position to which the Japanese armies may retreat in the last resort should they meet with disaster in other quarters of the field, or should there be some sudden and unexpected change in the naval position. Fortified camps are being constructed near Ping-Yang, where a comparatively small force might hold an army at bay and so cover a retreat. This is prudent generalship, and the Japanese are acting wisely in taking every precaution against disaster while planning their campaign on the boldest lines."

But the ardent friend of Russia who expounds the naval situation for the readers of the *Figaro* invites the attention of his fellow experts of the London press to the existence of Admiral Makaroff's squadron. The Parisian authority learns from St. Petersburg that the Russian admiral is repairing all his ships all the time. The Czar himself communicates daily with the admiral by telegraph, and has learned that the Port Arthur squadron can intercept any Japanese transports venturesome enough to make for the neighborhood of New-Chwang. The inference in Paris is that Japan's army corps may linger long in Korea, if not in their island home. But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has too high an estimate of Admiral Togo to believe that he will give Admiral Makaroff many opportunities. The Austrian daily takes it for granted that the Japanese are waiting for the thaw to assert itself. They will then invade Manchuria, not by way of Liao-Yang, but along the railway line from Vladivostok to Harbin. But as Vladivostok remains ice-bound, comparatively, until well on in the spring, there may be further delays before the campaign develops on land. However, the Liao-Yang movement may be preferred:

"Every consideration of tactics will certainly be taken into account by the Japanese general staff. It may be that the landing of the main army will take place in Korea either at Chemulpo or near the mouth of the Yalu, where the advance guard of the Japanese has already taken position, stretching inward from the coast. Or, again, the landing may be on the Liao-Tung peninsula. In the latter event the march on to Harbin would be longer in point of time than a march from Vladivostok, and Japan would lose the advantage otherwise available because of Russia's dilatoriness in war preparations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUSPECTED PLOT OF THE PEKING MANDARINS.

NOTHING could be more neutral than the official attitude of the high mandarins who comprise the inner dynastic circle at Peking, and yet nothing is an object of greater suspicion to both the Paris *Temps* and the London *Spectator*. The French daily and the English weekly profess to have the best of reasons for dreading the slow development of a plot to create a pandemonium in the Far East with the ultimate object of expelling the foreigner for good and all. At the right time, thinks the London journal, the mandarins will show their hand and take a long-desired revenge for the humiliations they have had to endure. The *Temps* discusses the subject in these terms:

"It was on the twelfth day of February last that there appeared in the *Gazette de Pekin* the official declaration of the Chinese Government's neutrality. At the same time, the Wai-wu-pu, or imperial Foreign Office, assured the representatives of the Powers that it had but one desire—peace.

"This proclamation and these assurances did not, nevertheless, set European opinion at ease, much less Russian diplomacy. The latter probably knows what estimate to place upon the sense, the force, and the durability of pledges emanating from the Chinese court. The anxieties of Russian diplomacy have persisted, not only as regards the intentions of the Wai-wu-pu, but also as regards the means possessed by that body of putting them into execution.

"This question has occasioned all the more preoccupation from the fact that the movements of Chinese troops in Pe-chi-li seem suspicious and that the Chinese Government is reserved regarding the attitude the troops may assume on their own responsibility on the Manchurian frontier.

"From all this there have resulted, for two months past, rumors

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

relative to the imminence of a yellow peril under the form of a partial but efficacious cooperation between Japanese forces and Chinese forces. This partial cooperation would be followed later, naturally, by a gradual assimilation of the Chinese forces into the Japanese military element.

"In England everybody began by poking fun at this new form of the yellow specter. The Continent saw yellow, said the press. There has been some modification of view since *The Spectator* bore witness to it when it warned its readers that Japan has no other object than to arouse the Chinese Empire in order to lead it.

"What has led to this change of attitude? The decision formed by the Russians to let the Japanese come to them instead of hurling themselves upon the Japanese. On the day that General Kuropatkin resolved to await the enemy behind Harbin, while defending, of course, the tenable points on the way from the Yellow Sea, he formed something more than a great military plan. He changed the political situation in the Far East.

"For if the war had been waged only in Korea, or even on the northern shore of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, the Japanese would have remained sufficiently near to their true base—which is the sea—to operate with their own forces, which are limited. Compelled to plunge into the heart of Manchuria, with the prospect of bloody battles along their whole line of march, ever more distant from the sea, and always losing numbers, they begin to doubt, in spite of their exaltation, of final success on land. They want auxiliaries. They will not ask them of China, for that would be to bring the world down on their backs at once. But if, notwithstanding the official desire of the Chinese Government, and without the official intervention of that Government, a portion of the forces of the empire came of their own accord to act with them, the Japanese would certainly not keep off such a windfall at the cannon's mouth.

"It is an event of this kind that may be brought to pass. According to *The Spectator*, all recent information that seems reliable shows that the great mandarins believe the moment to have come for settling their account with Russia. They would willingly accept the guidance of Japan and the risks of war. The army of Pe-chi-li, which is under the fiery and bellicose viceroy of Pe-chi-li, is already assembled near New-Chwang. It contains 20,000 men, practically independent of the court, and men who are by no means to be despised. They are all ready to march. Each of the viceroys in China has an army of the same kind. Altho most of them are pacific, there are a few of whom no one can foretell what they may do, in spite of the court and in spite of Europe's legitimate pressure upon the court for the maintenance of neutrality. . . . . .

"Such is the new situation produced by the plan attributed to General Kuropatkin. He has advanced by a generation the moment for Europe to ask herself seriously: 'Are the yellow races uniting?' The reflections of *The Spectator* show that the question presents itself not merely in Russia, in France, and in Germany. Meanwhile, with the insensible but irresistible slowness of a glacier movement, the Russian mass is displaced northward to decide in the neighborhood of Harbin the destiny of the Far East."

All that has preceded, however, can not be reconciled with an elaborate study of China's military position from the pen of Colonel C. de Grandprey, formerly French military attaché in Peking, who tells us in the *Revue de Paris* that "China, if forced to support a war to-day, would be beaten as she was beaten in 1860, in 1894, and in 1900. We should see the same lack of unity and of responsibility in direction, the same ignorance, and the same inertia in the executive agents, and, in many, the same eagerness to make their personal fortune out of the ruin of the state." The mandarins could not be relied upon for a military campaign requiring concerted action. "Distributions of ammunition and of rations would mean theft, or no distributions at all, the existence of the army would be assured by means of pillage. There would be no order, or orders badly given. From top to bottom there would be general and justified suspicion. At the end would be defeat. On this head no Chinese who think—there are many of them—have the shadow of a doubt." The former military attaché says, too, that there are no bodies of troops in all China worthy of serious consideration at present, except the forces of Yuan-Shi-Kai, viceroy of Pe-chi-li, and the forces of Chang-Chih-Tung, viceroy of Ho-Nan. Expert opinion of Yuan-Shi-Kai and his men has already been quoted in these columns, and the colonel says nothing new on the subject, altho he implies in a general way that the viceroy and his men have been overrated. Of Chang-Chih-Tung we read:

"Chang-Chih-Tung rules some 57,000,000 souls in the center of China on both banks of the Yang-tse-kiang. Born in 1835 in Pe-chi-li, he was received very young into the academy of Hanlin, which is equivalent to our French Academy. He has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant writers of China, not that he has the power of expressing strong and original thoughts in a clear style, but that he is a perfect master of the classics and of their commentators and that he can fill his prose and verse with citations and allusions derived from them. Only those who are as erudite as himself can enjoy these things. Successively examiner of candidates for office at Sze-Chuan, governor of Shan-si, viceroy of Canton during the troubles with France in 1884, shortly afterward viceroy of Wu-chang, then temporary viceroy of Nanking duing the Chinese-Japanese war, he has always been accustomed to handling important matters. He signalized his appearance everywhere by great activity and by bold initiative. He has been reproached with undertaking too much. This old man is a singular mixture of strength and weakness, of audacity and timidity. He has flashes of good sense which never go so far as complete mental light. He tries to combine the wisdom of Confucius with Western ideas. During the crises of 1898 and of 1900, he steered successfully between the orders of a reactionary court and the pressure of the foreigner. His integrity is absolute. Having handled enormous sums all his life, he remains poor.

"His army comprises some 63,000 men, including about 7,000 Manchus of King-chau, whom he has instructed, but of whom he can not dispense without the consent of the Tartar marshal. His is not a homogeneous force: 23,250 men have passed through the

EXPENDITURE ON LAND CAMPAIGN.

Items.	Russia.	Japan.
Mobilization expenses	$32,214,300	$6,820,000
Transportation of provisions	13,558,600	924,000
Provisions for men and horses	29,777,600	9,869,000
Pay of officers and men	21,816,000	13,812,000
Ambulance service	1,240,000	920,000
Uniforms (warm clothing)	3,000,000	3,750,000
Loss in horses	3,200,000	1,280,000
Railway construction	3,200,000	3,200,000
Loss of war material	27,125,000	12,401,250
Material of administration	2,880,000	1,296,000
Total (land forces)	$138,011,500	$54,272,250

EXPENDITURE ON NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

Items.	Russia.	Japan.
Wear and tear on fleet	$38,940,000	$44,532,000
Gunnery and ammunition	35,500,000	34,192,000
Torpedoes and equipment	1,800,000	2,700,000
Coal	200,000	1,4[illegible],352
Provisions and pay of officers and men (in addition to peace scale)	1,780,000	1,515,000
Total	$78,220,000	$84,360,352
Grand Total	$216,231,500	$138,632,602

The above table is taken from the *Correspondant* (Paris), which supports its calculations by detailed analyses based upon the prices current in St. Petersburg and Tokyo respectively. The figures were then checked and approved by military, naval, and economic experts, who pronounce this an accurate statement of what the belligerents will spend in cash during any six months' period of hostilities.

"The above calculations," remarks the *Correspondant* (Paris), from whose pages we extract these details, "are based only upon those items which can be ascertained with accuracy in advance, and do not include financial losses incident to the fortunes of war, such as the sinking of battle-ships or cruisers, accidents of the struggle or indemnities. . . . How long can Russia hold out at this rate? That is a question for engineers to answer. How long can Japan hold out? That is a question for the economists."

SIX MONTHS' WAR BILL OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

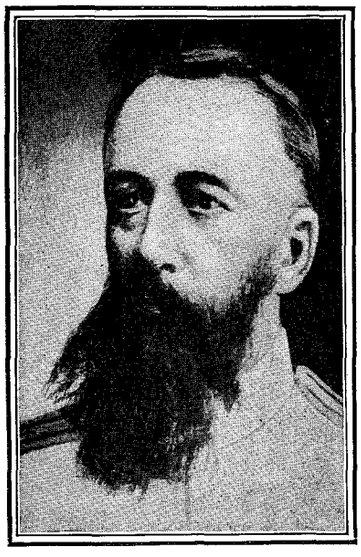
hands of German instructors. About 40,000 have received German instruction at second-hand—that is, from Chinese instructors taught by Germans."

The opinion formed by the Frenchman of this force is poor. The officers do not know how to command, the arms of the regiments are not modern, and the drill is slightly antiquated. Much promise is shown by the privates in the ranks, but they are improperly handled from the military point of view. The colonel says much more in depreciation of the army system of the mandarins, and, if he is well informed, there is some miscalculation of the importance to Japan of that military element which the Paris *Temps* fears is on the point of assimilation in Manchuria.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PORT ARTHUR'S NEWSPAPER ON LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S organ at Port Arthur, the *Novy Krai*, survives recent bombardments in an abbreviated condition. In presenting its apologies for some recent failures to make any appearance whatever, our contemporary explains that most of its compositors are now fighting for their country. There are no newsdealers in town, if we correctly interpret an invitation to residents of Port Arthur to call at the office for their favorite daily, which is literally without a rival in covering the local field, and which breathes defiance to the foe in the following terms:

"The courageous soldiers of the Kwang-Tung district have already begun the heroic defense of the fortress of Port Arthur. In the presence of this fearful might of war stands Japan, now busily engaged in conveying her miniature troops from her isles to Korea. On the frontiers of Korea, Japan would now deal Russia a decisive blow.



CAPTAIN REITZENSTEIN.

He is supposed to be still in command of the Vladivostok squadron.

"Japan does not yet know the Russian bayonet!

"As yet, Japan has gone stealthily to work, like a thief.

"Japan took advantage of the fact that Russia could not anticipate so outrageous a violation of international usage on the very first day after the severance of diplomatic relations.

"Heavily will the hand of punishment fall on Japan for this. She will see how she deceived herself when she stands breast to breast with the soldiers of Russia.

"The soldiers of Russia, in their adamantine firmness, regard with contempt the fighting power of the Japanese army.

"The Russian soldier has already said so. 'Is it possible to wage war against the soldier of Japan at all?' asks the soldier of Russia. 'I will dry the soldier of Japan on my bayonet and send him home in a letter.'

"In this utterance the whole greatness of the Russian nation finds expression.

"We did not wish war. We did not even contemplate the possibility of war with such a foe as Japan. But now that war has begun, it can end only with an awful punishment of the guilty ones responsible."

Friends of Russia need feel no anxiety regarding the fall of Port Arthur, in the opinion of this authority. The construction of the railway over the ice at Lake Baikal insured, it thinks, the receipt of ample supplies in the fortress during the severe season. The conclusion arrived at by the Port Arthur daily is thus set forth:

"Lake Baikal transit not only gains time for us, but also gives us enormous material advantages in the arrival of troops, horses, supplies of war, and of provisions. At present, therefore, we have no need to land troops by way of the harbor and the problem of transport for horses is solved. A lot of unnecessary labor is spared us.

"With God's help, we are afforded an uninterrupted railway route into Siberia. This will lighten the toil of winning a quick and complete victory for Russian arms.

"The whole world will see and will never forget that Russia did not let herself be trod beneath the feet of an upstart.

"All the world will know that God is with us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT LOUBET OUTSIDE THE VATICAN.

VATICAN dignitaries, from the sovereign pontiff himself to the non-commissioned officers of the noble guard, expect to languish in official ignorance of President Loubet's presence in Rome when the head of the French republic wends his way to the Eternal City about a week hence to visit the King of Italy. The prospect fills the *Figaro* (Paris) with a lively regret, and it asks if something may not happen at the last moment to bring President and Pope together. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is quite certain that nothing of the kind can happen. For the first time since the rise of the papal power, therefore, the Austrian daily tells us, the head of a Roman Catholic nation will pay an official visit to Rome without taking any notice whatever of the successor of St. Peter.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI.

The Italian Premier who is to be one of the notabilities at the coming meeting of King Victor Immanuel and President Loubet.

Nevertheless, the suspicions of the anticlerical *Action* (Rome) have been aroused by recent rumors implicating M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in "secret exchanges of view" for the purpose of effecting "what the Italians call a combination." The "combination" would be that of Pius X. and M. Loubet in the Vatican gardens, mutually pleased at so unexpected a pleasure. "The Italians scented this combination," the *Action* feels justified in saying. (It refers to Quirinal Italians, not Vatican Italians.) That is why Madame Loubet, we read further, is not to accompany the President. "Madame," pursues our authority, "is too clerical altogether." The anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris) finds the same fault with the lady, represented by this authority as shedding frequent tears of sympathy for a person described as "old Sarto." However, the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, tells us that the wife of the President of the French republic, having no official position, does not accompany him on an official visit. The Queen of Italy, having an official position, accompanied the King of Italy to Paris last year when the monarch paid the official visit, which is now to be returned. The Foreign Office organ understands that the papal nuncio in Paris, Monsignor Lorenzelli, has been ordered by the Vatican Secretary of State to leave the French capital during the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

period of the President's stay in Italy. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) is assured that the nuncio has been criticized in Vatican circles for the result of his efforts to establish more cordial relations between France and the Holy See.

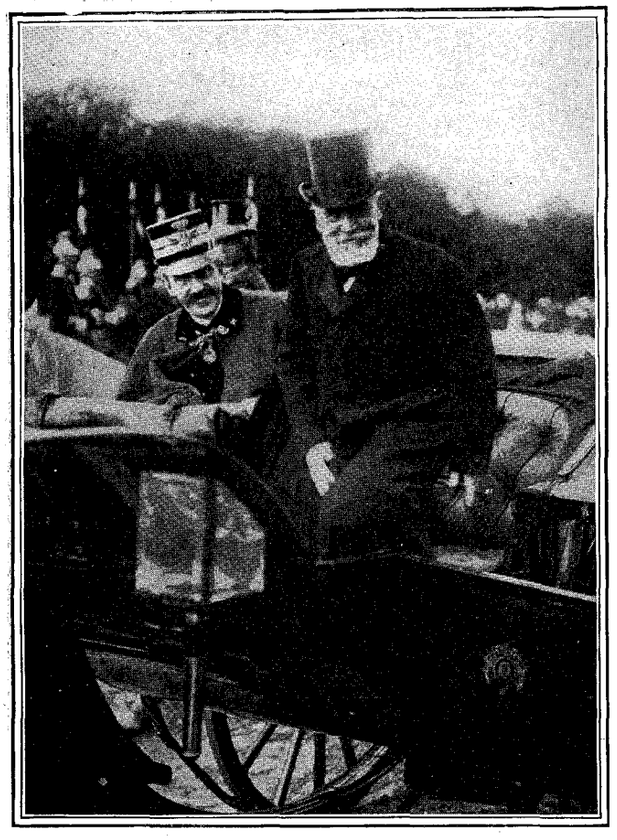
Such criticism, if we are to believe the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (Frankfort-on-the-Main), is really a criticism of the Pope himself. "Pius X.," it observes, "recently laid aside his reserve toward France. To the College of Cardinals, which had come to congratulate him on his feast day, he made a speech of most uncompromising partizan character, embodying a vehement protest against the policy of the French Government in dealing with the church." Returning to the subject, the German daily says:

"The Pope's speech also makes plain that all attempts to have President Loubet visit the Vatican in the course of his coming trip to Rome have met with failure. The Vatican itself, and certain diplomatists too, would have it supposed that the President desired to see the Pope and was refused permission by the papal court. The excited oratory of Pius X. does not confirm this allegation. The firmness of Premier Combes induced President Loubet, in view of the present state of public opinion in France, to abandon all idea of an audience with the Pope. The Italian Government would not have been unwilling to see Loubet go to the Vatican. Such a proceeding would not have hurt the Government's prestige, and would have demonstrated to all the world that the Pope is no prisoner."

This daily agrees with the *Neue Freie Presse* that the prospect of President Loubet's appearance in the Vatican is now too remote to be taken into practical consideration. The *Osservatore Romano*, organ of the Vatican, announced some weeks ago that the Pope would not receive the President unless a very decided change in the present situation were brought about. Of the recent address to the cardinals delivered by Pius X. it now remarks: "In the irrelevant comments they are making upon the energetic and dignified remonstrance of the Holy Father, certain liberal sheets show that they do not understand either the past or the present, and, above all, that they do not possess the remotest idea of that marvelous continuity of action with which the supreme authority of the church wonderfully combines always and everywhere prudence with firmness." Assuming for the sake of argument that the President will not call upon the Pope, the *Figaro* inquires:

"If the President does not go to the Vatican, will the Pope protest? Will he issue an indignant encyclical? Will he fulminate an excommunication? No, certainly, for by doing so he would prejudice the sacred interests of which he has charge. Pius X. will maintain silence and will affect to ignore the presence in Rome of the head of the French republic. The incident will not influence his attitude toward France. By common consent the subject will be avoided in the Vatican. The papal nuncio will absent himself from Paris so that he may remain in official ignorance.

"Here is a topic likely to arouse the uneasiness of other chiefs of Catholic states, tempted in their turn to pay a visit to Victor Immanuel III."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



PRESIDENT AND KING.

The ruler of France and the ruler of Italy are to defy the Vatican by their coming official meeting in Rome. "As if the outrage offered by M. Loubet to the Pope in going to Rome without seeing him was not of itself sufficient," says the Roman Catholic *Verité Française* (Paris), "government circles are bent on aggravating it by making it in advance public and official. . . . There was a last act of cowardice, a last act of treason, to be added. It was to go to Rome in person to insult the church. . . . It was to go and brave the Sovereign Pontiff at his very door in defiance of international law."

THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN PARIS.

Mgr. Lorenzelli has been ordered by the Vatican Secretary of State to remain away from Paris during President Loubet's stay in Italy.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE UPON JAPANESE NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

NOT one bid is to be invited from American shipyards during any stage of Japan's new naval program, if we are to accept the statements recently made on the subject in the London *Times*. That authority has been given to understand that the battle-ships and armored cruisers called for by the so-called third stage of Tokyo's naval policy are to be built in England, France, and Germany. The standard of strength adopted is said to require the fleets of Japan to equal in number of units and in total displacement the combined squadrons which any two European Powers could find it practicable to assemble in Far Eastern waters within a measurable period. This means, we are told, the construction within the next six years of numerous ships, each exceeding 12,500 tons in displacement and averaging 23 knots in speed. The omission of any mention of the United States in carrying out this program comes at a time when the European press contains numerous allusions to American influence upon Japanese naval development. A writer in the *Revue de Paris* asserts that the Japanese give Commodore Perry the credit for having first inspired them with an idea of the immense importance of sea power to themselves, and various foreign papers have called

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

attention, since the war began, to the influence of the United States upon the education of Japanese naval officers. If we are to accept the statements of London *Truth*, the United States Naval Academy was first opened to foreigners during the Administration of President Andrew Johnson at the special request of the Tokyo Government. The request was granted for the purpose of giving Japan's future admirals the benefit of the course. Of some recent Japanese graduates at Annapolis, we find the English weekly saying:

"Soto Kichi Uriu, who serves as admiral under Togo, graduated at Annapolis. He surpassed most of the other lads, both in close application to his studies and in practical seamanship, and none of them could approach him in the sword exercise and gunnery. He must have come out first at the final examination but for the insurmountable difficulty which the English part of the course presented. As it was, he left twenty-sixth out of seventy-six. Most of the Japs who graduated at Annapolis are of aristocratic families or sons of Samurai. Vice-Admiral Hiroaki Tamurais, of the imperial blood, excelled as fencer, athlete, gunner, and in swimming-matches. Every one liked him. Koroku Katz, another Annapolis graduate, is now director of the naval school of Hakodate. He is, too, a near relation of the Mikado, and said to have no match in practical seamanship. He took to the sea as a duck takes to water. The Japanese at cadets' schools excel as swordsmen, wrestlers, climbers of poles, and mathematicians, and are close students. If strong in mathematics, they have little taste for modern languages and literature. They find English more than difficult, and they never dream of studying Greek or Latin. Japanese of good family stand aloof from traders. They prefer entering government offices or serving in the army or navy to making money in business. This class produces hardly any artists. Apart from their dislike of commercial pursuits, they are just as matter-of-fact as the Americans, but feel the facts of life differently. Before their last revolution they owed little to other nations. They have since learned a deal, but only on technical lines, and are fast lapsing to their own old ways, and giving a Japanese character to all they have borrowed from Europe and America. They are badly off for teachers, save in the technical schools, where Japanese who learned abroad can now teach. They employ European professors and foremen in factories for short periods, say three years, and send them away as soon as they can find natives to replace them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HERBERT SPENCER'S ADVICE TO JAPAN.

SEVERAL weeks ago it transpired that Herbert Spencer, some years before his death, advised the Japanese Government that its policy should be "that of keeping Americans and Europeans as much as possible at arm's length." In giving this advice, the late philosopher added his wish that "it should not transpire publicly, at any rate during my life, for I do not desire to rouse the animosity of my fellow countrymen." These views were transmitted at the request of Baron Kaneko, the celebrated Japanese statesman, who is a graduate of Harvard and the political lieutenant of Marquis Ito. Herbert Spencer's letter is given in full in the London *Times*, its salient features being as follows:

"Respecting the further questions you ask, let me, in the first place, answer generally that the Japanese policy should, I think, be that of *keeping Americans and Europeans as much as possible at arm's length*. In presence of the more powerful races your position is one of chronic danger, and you should take every precaution to give as little foothold as possible to foreigners.

"It seems to me that the only forms of intercourse which you may with advantage permit are those which are indispensable for the exchange of commodities—importation and exportation of physical and mental products. No further privileges should be allowed to people of other races, and especially to people of the more powerful races, than is absolutely needful for the achievement of these ends. Apparently you are proposing by revision of the treaty with the Powers of Europe and America 'to open the whole empire to foreigners and foreign capital.' I regret this as a fatal policy. If you wish to see what is likely to happen, study the history of India. Once let one of the more powerful races gain a *point d'appui* and there will inevitably in course of time grow up an aggressive policy which will lead to collisions with the Japanese; these collisions will be represented as attacks by the Japanese which must be avenged, as the case may be; a portion of territory will be seized and required to be made over as a foreign settlement; and from this there will grow eventually subjugation of the entire Japanese Empire. I believe that you will have great difficulty in avoiding this fate in any case, but you will make the process easy if you allow of any privileges to foreigners beyond those which I have indicated."

The italics in the above extract are the philosopher's own. He further urged that Japanese be prohibited from marrying Americans or Europeans; that the Japanese Government exclude foreigners from the Japanese coasting-trade, and that foreigners be refused permission to work mines in Japan. On this last point Herbert Spencer says:

"Here there would be obviously liable to arise grounds of difference between the Europeans or Americans who worked them and the Government, and these grounds of quarrel would be followed by invocations to the English or American governments or other Powers to send forces to insist on whatever the European workers claimed, *for always the habit here and elsewhere among the civilized peoples is to believe what their agents or sellers abroad represent to them.*"

Here, again, the italics are the philosopher's own. The publication of the "advice" occasioned astonishment in London newspapers, and the following opinion from the London *Times* is typical:

"This letter will be a shock to some of Spencer's disciples. They will feel much as they would if they discovered that their master, the incarnation of pure reason, wore an amulet, or trusted to some magical charm to ward off evil, or had a weakness for incantations. The letter would carry the intelligent back to the circle of ideas from which they have emerged. Here, expressed in language which the most bigoted mandarin might borrow from the philosopher and adopt as his own is the policy which for centuries China pursued, which checked her development, and which places her to-day in a position of helplessness beside her vigorous, receptive, teachable neighbor."

Herbert Spencer's letter has had a profound influence upon Japanese policy, in the view of an influential British daily published in Japan, the Kobe *Herald*, from which we quote:

"At the time it [the Spencer letter] was written, the Japanese Government were seriously considering the desirability of throwing up the whole country to free and open intercourse with the people of other nations, but this course was never carried out, and they have continued to pursue what can only be characterized as a very illiberal policy, in regard to the commercial transactions of foreigners and the holding of land by persons other than Japanese. We are only venturing on a supposition; but is it not at least probable that Mr. Spencer's letter may have been one of the causes which have led to this exclusive action on the Government's part? Mr. Spencer enjoyed a great and universal reputation as one of the world's wisest men, and it is also well known that his teachings exercised a remarkable influence on a number of leading Japanese. It therefore seems by no means unlikely that his letter to Baron Kentaro Kaneko may have largely tended to bring about the decision at which the Government arrived. It was certainly eminently calculated to effect this result, and we think that even many of Mr. Spencer's most sincere admirers must regret that he ever felt impelled [to write this letter]. Probably Mr. Spencer, in spite of his great intellect and general strength of character, was not free from the foible which induces many people to think that they are capable of laying down the law on any and every possible subject. He had never been either to Japan or the Far East—possibly the regions of the earth least comprehensible to home-staying residents of Europe—and he, therefore, had no direct knowledge of the subjects on which he was writing. That, under such circumstances, he should have thought it right to give advice which might obviously produce momentous events can only be regarded as one of those aberrations of judgment to which great men—as well as the rest of us—are liable."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

SIR MORTIMER. By Mary Johnston. Cloth, 350 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

MISS JOHNSTON strikes ponderous whacks on the anvil of romance to fashion "Sir Mortimer." She gives us a sublimated dime-novel, stirring in love and adventure. Yea, gramercy,'tis a crowder's galimaufry to which the reading Justiciar is here holpen: for the screed is a tiercel-gentle in attack. This sentence is introduced here as hint of the verbal seasoning. One with scant ken of the Elizabethan diction shall perforce be driven to his lexicon. To put brave words like these into the mouths of the characters may be conscientiousness as to local color; but as the story is not told by one of the period, it must be ascribed to idiosyncrasy that she incorporates into the novel such things as "calenture," "spital," "Justiciar," "night-rail," "balass-ruby," "agong" (this, even the dictionary hath not), and the like.

Sir Mortimer Fane is a fascinating gentleman of restricted revenues, but rich in personal endowment; for he is a courtier dashing enough to captivate Elizabeth's unvirginal eye, a cavalier, a poet and adventurer. He engages in one buccaneering exploit for glory and coin, after he has told his love to a beautiful maid of honor whom he has celebrated in madrigals as "Dione." Her real name is almost as choice—Damaris. Tho he is a veritable d'Artagnan for fighting and daring, he comes to grief in a bold enterprise, and the reader is treated to a real sensation and a diaphanous mystery, which is kept up till the close of the story, when the gauzy veil is rent. This is on Sir Mortimer's second marine venture, this time for revenge. Lastly, he sails back into Love's port, "a wreck, but a most interesting one," as Mrs. George Bancroft said of Tom Moore in one of her "Letters from England."

MARY JOHNSTON.

There is a dash of court life, and once the worthy daughter of bluff King Hal appears on the scene. Miss Johnston's spirited etching of the crowned virago deserves quotation as a specimen of her style and by reason of its correct estimate of Queen Elizabeth:

"A noble presence moving in the full luster of sovereignty, a princess who, despite all womanish faults, was a wise king unto her people, a maiden ruler to whom in that aftermath of chivalry men gave a personal regard, rose-colored and fanciful; the woman not above coquetry, vanity, and double-dealing, the monarch whose hand was heavy upon the council-board, whose will perverted law, whose prime wish was the welfare of her people—she drew near to the man (Sir Mortimer) to whom she had shown fair promise of settled favor, but to whose story, told by his admiral and commented upon by those about her, she had that day listened between bursts of her great oaths and with an ominous flashing of jewels upon her hands."

There is a full-lunged sentence, big with portraiture and hard to parse.

Little more need be said about Miss Johnston's latest work. It is interesting, in a light and flashy way, but one hears the scratching of the pen and wonders why the lady should forsake the Virginia that has stood her in such good stead for "Merry England." The query may rise: What would have been the consequence if "Sir Mortimer" and "To Have and to Hold" had occupied each other's place?

A RESOLUTE FLIGHT OF HUMOR.

THE GORDON ELOPEMENT. By Carolyn Wells and Harry Persons Taber. Cloth, 235 pp. Price, $1.25. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is not necessary to criticize a humorous book or story too rigorously; but, of course, some books of the sort are much better than others. This one, whose carpenter work has been done by two, is one of the "others." The idea of it is good, there are several amusing incidents and some "funny" characters; but you feel that the authors have knit their brows and consulted each other seriously: "Don't you think this would be funny?"

The main idea is Stocktonian. A young married couple are so harassed by claims upon their hospitality that they run away when a newly married couple send word that they are going to make them a visit. They make their escape stealthily and go anywhere. They wind up at a magnificent summer-hotel in Maine with a capacity for seven or eight hundred guests, and find that they are the only ones who have come there for two months! It is perfectly equipped and well kept, but there they are alone in its luxurious loneliness. Why this is so, the reader may find out by finishing the book.

Two young men and a young woman join their ranks, so to speak, later, and they have a jolly time. Picnics, rides, private theatricals and a bazar are their diversions, as well as love-making; for the girl is a tremendous flirt and has two stunning young men and one married man to practise her arts upon.

There is a "Captain Haskins," an aged one-legged Nantucket whaler,

CAROLYN WELLS.

HARRY PERSONS TABER.

who has charge of the livery, which comprises "Nancy Hanks" and "Belle Hamlin" and a "barge." "Joseph Rodman Payne," a large black dog whom "Aunt Zip" "collogues" with, is made to work a little over time.

It is a summer book and will fill an hour pleasantly. The characters are given, quite like a playbill, after the table of contents. This may insinuate future dramatization: but it would take a master playwright to transpose the book to the stage.

A STUDY IN NEW YORK SOCIAL SURFACE LIFE.

THE HORSE LEECH'S DAUGHTERS. By Margaret Doyle Jackson. Cloth, 351 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin Company.

THIS story is a clever piece of work. In terse strength of expression and the cut and thrust play of character upon character it strikes the reader at many points as extremely clever; but, following this conviction, lurks the haunting regret that the author did not expend her undoubted strength upon some creation more humanly lovable than is the central figure in her story.

The verse from Proverbs, of course—"The horse leech hath two daughters, crying 'give, give,'"—inspires the title, the daughters in this case being two attractive young New York women, the one married, the other, chiefly by reason of an old, deep, well-hidden love for the man whom the other had captured and married, remaining single. The talent of both women for wringing money—Leone Cleworth from her husband and Belle Warner from her father—furnishes the only point of resemblance between them. Belle is great-hearted in the use of her money; Leone smelts all she can lay hands on for the adornment of her own small person.

MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON.

To outline further the career of these women would mar the interest of the story. The good woman has, of course, the least history, and is less typical. Leone Cleworth might stand for a latter-day New York Becky Sharp, for no other city could so well produce her. The simile is, however, hardly fair to Becky. Thackeray's character was clever, adroit, subtle—an artist even in sin. Wherever and however she came upon the scene, she never failed to create an atmosphere distinctly her own. Leone achieves nothing of this sort. She only poses, asserts, postures. Her god, like Becky's, is respectability, her fetich society; yet, despite her assumptions, she never really convinces that she is in Society.

Leone recalls a pithy saying of the late famous artist, William Morris Hunt: "Nothing exists without a background; it's where the bird is that makes the bird." Leone lacks background. She exhales none of those indefinable yet potent bred-in-the-bone little characteristics which betray distinctive antecedents of one sort or another. She is, in short, a strongly accentuated reminder of many women seen floating on the surface wave of New York social life, women whose swagger is above criticism, who wear their clothes perfectly, who carry themselves as choice specimens of Gotham society, but of whom people of settled

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

position know absolutely nothing. Of the possibility of such women Leone offers a highly colored study.

The author has made her story melodramatic rather than artistic, by reason of handling her puppets too seriously. She seems even to support Leone's own pretensions in regarding herself as a New York mondaine of assured position, altho she freely permits her to patronize the street-cars and to brook impertinences from a newly met, moneyed, caddishly brutal German; and at a swell reception in her own house the guests no sooner meet than they fall to discussing stocks, bonds, percentages, and speculation, quite as if they were on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The men in the story hardly count, except to project the women.

Despite all this, however, Mrs. Jackson shows uncommon ability in this book, which is in every way the antipodes of her first story, "A Daughter of the Pit"; and when she sets her imagination to play around characters that claim her sympathy, we may look for work fine and strong. She hates Leone, and betrays it in places where she ought to have let her only amuse the reader. But, then, George Eliot herself could not forgive the feminine characters she disliked. The faults of the work lie in want of humor and an overseriousness that seeks to save itself in melodrama.

AMONG SAHIBS AND SEPOYS.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER AND SPORTSMAN, DURING TWENTY YEARS SERVICE IN INDIA, AFGHANISTAN, EGYPT, AND OTHER COUNTRIES. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Montagu Gilbert Gerard, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Cloth, 399 pp. Illustrated. Price, $4 net. E. P. Dutton & Co.

IT is of "Arms and the Man" that this old campaigner sings—of camps and cantonments, of marches and charges, of shika-tents and the chase, of the saddle and the howdah, of the "bagging" of elephants and the "sticking" of pigs; of Bheels and Afghans, Goorkhas and Afridis, Sikhs and Pathans. A few of us who have smoked and yawned in mess-tents in Bengal, who have been entertained by the "tall talk" of the "Old Shikarri" (who "bagged" 971 elephants the last time he was out, "and all bulls, sir; I never consent to pull trigger at a cow!")—we who have foregathered with the old Shikarri at tiffin in cantonments, are glad now to get away, even with such a mighty hunter as Sir Montagu, to his finer game among the Sahibs and the natives, the Baboos and the Bunias, the Sepoys and the "Tommies."

In discussing the mental and moral qualities of the native Indians, especially that "guileless simplicity" concerning which the greener traveler is apt to lapse into "gush," Sir Montagu is disposed to have recourse to an illustrative anecdote. When Sir Montagu, on an interesting occasion, asked a prisoner why he had killed an unarmed villager who was serving as his guide, the answer was: "As he walked in front, carrying my bundle, the idea came to me, what a beautiful sword-cut his neck offered!" "Well?" "Well, that's all; he fell."

The native delights in the heavy hand of "the master," because he understands and admires it. Arbitrary and despotic rule, if justly administered, is far better suited to the Oriental mind and character than any slow and tedious legal formalities. Mild measures invite its contempt. A certain colonel ("Thur and Parkur district"), used to tear up usurers' bonds and cowhide the holders of them when cases of sharp practise were brought before him. His unconstitutional proceedings so endeared him to the people that he kept a district, "as large as Yorkshire," quiet throughout the mutiny without the aid of a single British bayonet. And there was a fine old fire-eating Sikh who had served under Runjeet Singh against the Afghans. He cherished an unbounded admiration for Aratabili, one of Runjeet's Italian generals, who planted a gallows on every cross-road; "and the Sahib always liked to see a tassel hanging on them." Once, when riding through the bazar at Peshawar, eight or ten shots were fired at him from the rear ranks of a dense crowd, Aratabili promptly hanged the nearest *ten* Mussulmans. "Never another shot was fired at him in Peshawar."

Sir Montagu Gerard finds his lively aversion in the Bengali Baboos, "that pestilent and openly disloyal class of the Hindu community which enjoys as little honor in its own country as is proverbially accorded to prophets." He once asked a shrewd old Punjabi how he would like to be governed by the Baboos, should the British abandon India. Very pithy was the old man's reply. "Within six months there would be left neither a two-anna piece nor a virgin in all Bengal." The one idea of the bustling Baboo is how to get into government employment or a snug place in some company office.

It is a relief to get beyond the slums of trade and "agencies" and petty office, and all the sickening tricks and dodges of the servile herd one encounters in the bazars, that we may draw free and generous breath among the Sikhs and the dauntless little Goorkhas in "the lines." Born soldiers these, "rocked in a buckler and fed from a blade." To a Sikh steel is a sacred metal; to be shot in the back is the unpardonable sin; while, even in his home, to die in a bed is shame to him; let him get his honorable discharge on the bare ground.

Pathans, Sikhs, and Goorkhas, Sir Montagu tells us, can march farther, shoot better, and live on scantier fare than the more civilized European races, while they instinctively acquire great *esprit de corps*. But in their vocabulary there is no such word as patriotism; they go a-soldiering "for a living," and for no other reason. They are "true to their salt," but nothing more. Dearest of all to them are family, horses, and the little plot of ground.

LINCOLN AT FIRST HAND.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS PRESIDENCY. By Joseph H. Barrett, LL.D. Illustrated. In two volumes. Vol. I., 379 pages; Vol. II., 411 pages. Price, $5 net. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati.

IMMEDIATELY after the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln as the Republican candidate for the presidency, he was visited at his home by the author of these volumes, to whom had been assigned the task of compiling the inevitable "campaign life." Mr. Barrett was made welcome in the modest home of the nominee, and an intimacy, thus ensuing, lasted without interruption until the day of Lincoln's taking off.

We are, therefore, dealing with the great war President at first hand, and Mr. Barrett can impart a freshness and even an authoritativeness to his work that must win for it very great weight. But apart from these considerations, the author seems to afford us a new and clear view of Lincoln in three tense and crucial periods of his life. The first of these comprises the formative years, when the metal of Lincoln's character was forged on the anvil of frontier experience. Next is the Lincoln-Douglas debate, which seemed at one moment to have set the seal of ultimate failure upon the career of the man who saved this Union. Finally we come to the cruel dilemma which ended with the removal of General McClellan from the command of an army which worshiped him.

It seems to us that any biographer of Lincoln must be judged according to the success with which he handles these three phases. Mr. Barrett handles them strongly and he never gets out of his depth. He makes us see that the one asset of the young Lincoln was character. The growth of that character, as studied in the earlier chapters, becomes a process of absorbing interest. The outcome of such a growth is manifest when we come to the debate with Douglas. When that debate closed and the two men stepped down from the platforms, Lincoln had definitely attained national prominence. Nothing could exceed the skill and the convincing logic of the biography up to this point. Mr. Barrett never lets go of Lincoln for a moment, and he spares us those large historical and philosophical generalizations which, however instructive, are really digressions. We have a sense of intimacy with Lincoln that constitutes a point of view in itself.

In the game of cross purposes with McClellan, Mr. Barrett takes sides from the first. He condemns the general and sympathizes with the President. The patient, considerate Lincoln of these pages is driven to sheer distraction by the long, long wait for that army of the Potomac to move. It seems, at last, to be in motion, but, like those glacier masses on Alpine heights, it stops on what seems the eve of some forward sweep. The commanding general can not reconcile the President's anxiety for the safety of Washington with urgent suggestions to go to Richmond. Rivers of ink have flowed over this subject. Military men insist that no civilian executive should undertake to do the work of the strategist. Mr. Barrett understands that Lincoln was responsible to the country for the conduct of the war, and he thinks it right that a general who failed to grasp the point was made to give way to a general who did. Putting aside the controversial aspect of the case, the narration of events is terse and strong. Lincoln's letters of entreaty are drawn upon for apt, illuminating quotations. We know what the President thought about it all, and we share the anxieties of his sleepless nights.

From the high level of these chapters there is no descent in any portion of the biography. Mr. Barrett does not flood us with anecdote. His quotation of original documents is appropriate and in proportion. He tries no fine writing. He creates a Lincoln atmosphere.

A STORY BY HAWTHORNE'S GRANDCHILD.

A COUNTRY INTERLUDE. By Hildegard Hawthorne. Cloth, 161 pp. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A NOVELETTE by the granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne and the daughter of Julian Hawthorne may be regarded as doubly handicapped. However, the glory of her forbears will at least secure her a hearing. Genius is not transmissible, but temperament very often is, as appears in the present case.

Miss Hawthorne has had poems and stories printed in the leading periodicals, but this is her first longer work. "A Country Interlude" is a prettily written story, with a clean love interest. The style is good, in fact, the best thing, artistically considered, about the little volume. Truth forbids more praise than this. There is no hint of either of her immediate forbears in its quality. Undoubtedly the authoress herself placed no higher estimate on this pleasant novelette. The lack of any vaulting ambition, either as to invention or psychological analysis or even exquisite writing on her part, calls for approval. To pass any definite judgment on her ability in the literary field is not in order until other specimens of work appear from her pen. The love of nature which breathes through the pages of this "Country Interlude" seems a genuine one, and suggests a distant relationship to that of "Elizabeth" of the "Garden."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Rossetti."—Arthur C. Benson. (238 pp.; $0.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Fire-Bringer."—William Vaughn Moody. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"Kwaidaw." — Lafcadio Hearn. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"William Hickling Prescott."—Rollo Ogden. (239 pp.; $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Frontiersmen."—Charles Egbert Craddock. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Strong Mac."—S. R. Crockett. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Darrow Enigma."—Melvin L. Severy. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Omar and Fitzgerald and other Poems."—John G. Jury. (Whitaker & Ray Co., $1.25.)

"When a Maid Marries."—Lavinia Hart. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.00 net.)

"Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods."—H. Irving Hancock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"The Day of the Dog."—George Barr McCutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.)

"The Present South."—Edgar Gardiner Murphey. (335 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Dollars and Democracy."—Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart. (244 pp.; $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Life of an Actor."—Pierce Egan. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Vineyard"—John Oliver Hobbes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Where Did Life Begin?"—G. Hilton Scribner. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Churches of Christ."—John T. Brown. (683 pp. John B. Morton Company, Louisville, Ky.)

"Christopher Columbus."—Vol. III.—John Boyd Thacher. (775 pp.; $9.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"American Problems."—Joseph A. Vance. (252 pp.; $0.75 net. The Winona Publishing Company.)

"By the Fireside."—Charles Wagner. (300 pp.; $1.00 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Susannah and One Other."—E. Maria Albanesi. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

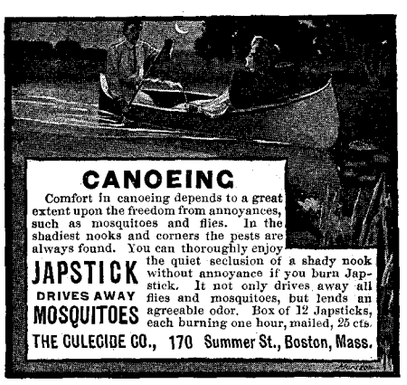
CURRENT POETRY.

The Parting.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Good-by. I bind the sandals on your feet—
The winged sandals, wonderful and fleet;
I have no wish to hold you, keep you so;
Yet wait, and smile—and kiss me ere you go.
(Oh, little dream, so sweet you were, so sweet!)

Good-by. You see, I smile; I am not sad.
Nay, you were but a transient guest I had,


CANOEING
Comfort in canoeing depends to a great extent upon the freedom from annoyances, such as mosquitoes and flies. In the shadiest nooks and corners the pests are always found. You can thoroughly enjoy the quiet seclusion of a shady nook without annoyance if you burn Japstick. It not only drives away all flies and mosquitoes, but lends an agreeable odor. Box of 12 Japsticks, each burning one hour, mailed, 25 cts.
JAPSTICK
DRIVES AWAY
MOSQUITOES
THE CULEGIDE CO., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Actual Size of Picture 14x19

On Heavy Plate Paper

The

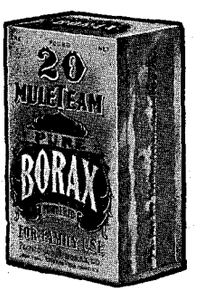
American Girl Pictures==FREE

THESE charming pictures (five in the complete series) of the loveliest types of the American girl, we are giving away to introduce our brand of PURE BORAX. These are pictures of rare character and artistic merit, and have been issued in a handsome form for framing. They will make a charming addition to any home, and every one who is a lover of pictures will be delighted to possess them. The small illustration only gives a hint of the real beauty of the full-size pictures.

To those who will send us a box top (and four cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing) from a package of "20-MULE-TEAM BORAX"—which may be bought at any grocery or drug store—we will send, carefully packed, a fine, large reproduction, size 14x19, on heavy plate paper, for framing. Ask for head No. 3, and address, "Department F, Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York City."

BORAX—A Household Necessity

After you have used the first box of BORAX, you will wonder how you ever got along without it. If you will bathe your face every night in warm BORAX water, you will soon notice the difference in the clearness of your complexion and the smoothness of your skin. A little BORAX in the water makes the bath really cleansing — puts the pores of the body in a natural and healthy condition. The secret of the wonderful power of BORAX lies in a very simple law—*IT SOFTENS WATER.* You will be astonished to see how much easier and quicker and better you can wash things—in the laundry, in housecleaning—by adding a little BORAX to the water. But be careful to get Pure Borax. Ask for "20-MULE-TEAM BRAND." *It's pure.*



PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY

Largest Refiners of Pure Borax in the World

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Who shared my fare and made my dwelling bright
One sun-filled morning and one moon-swayed night.
(Oh, little dream, how glad you were, how glad!)

Good-by. My hand has set the door ajar.
No broken prayer your open path may mar.
I have no tears to bid you from your way;
And yet—ah, yet! one moment turn and stay.
(Oh, little dream, so far you go, so far!)

—From The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

On One Who Was Unselfish.

By RICHARD KIRK.

Because he did not ask a name
They gave their smiles and tears and crowned him;
And since he could not hope for fame,
Contentment came and put her arms around him.

—From Lippincott's Magazine.

Panama.

By JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

Here the oceans twain have waited
All the ages to be mated,—
Waited long and waited vainly,
Tho the script was written plainly:
"This, the portal of the sea,
Opes for him who holds the key;
Here the empire of the earth
Waits in patience for its birth."

But the Spanish monarch, dimly
Seeing little, answered grimly:
"North and South the land is Spain's;
As God gave it, it remains.
He who seeks to break the tie,
By mine honor, he shall die!"*

So the centuries rolled on,
And the gift of great Colon,
Like a spendthrift's heritage,
Dwindled slowly, age by age,
Till the flag of red and gold
Fell from hands unnerved and old,
And the granite-pillared gate
Waited still the key of fate.

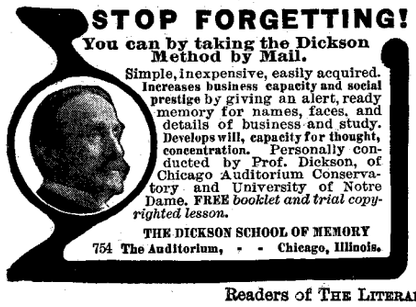
Who shall hold that magic key
But the child of destiny,
In whose veins has mingled long
All the best blood of the strong?
He who takes his place by grace
Of no single tribe or race,
But by many a rich bequest
From the bravest and the best.
Sentinel of duty, here
Must he guard a hemisphere.

Let the old world keep its ways;
Naught to him its blame or praise;
Naught its greed, or hate, or fear;
For all swords be sheathèd here.

Yea, the gateway shall be free
Unto all, from sea to sea;
And no fratricidal slaughter
Shall defile its sacred water;
But—the hand that oped the gate shall forever hold the key!

—From Scribner's Magazine.

* Philip II. decreed the penalty of death for any one who should propose cutting a canal through the Isthmus.

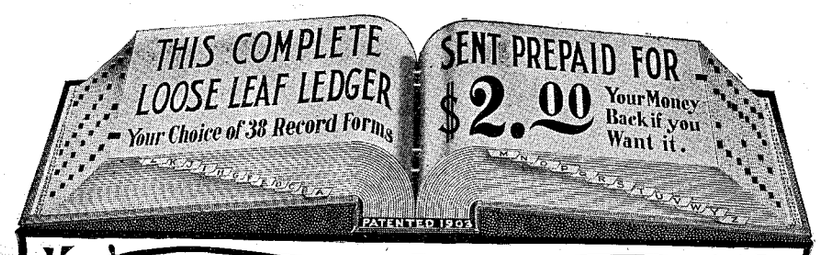


STOP FORGETTING!

You can by taking the Dickson Method by Mail.

Simple, inexpensive, easily acquired. Increases business capacity and social prestige by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, and details of business and study. Develops will, capacity for thought, concentration. Personally conducted by Prof. Dickson, of Chicago Auditorium Conservatory and University of Notre Dame. FREE *booklet and trial copyrighted lesson.*

THE DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY
754 The Auditorium, - - Chicago, Illinois.



Our Books Are Indexed BOTH Alphabetically and By Date—No Other Method Permits This

All kinds of Records can be arranged Better and found Quicker in our Loose Leaf Binders, than if kept in any other way.

IT WILL COST YOU ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO PROVE THIS.

An outfit will convince you that our method COSTS LESS MONEY AND SAVES MORE TIME than any other; it is rapidly taking the place of Card Indexes, Bound Books, and other out-of-date systems.

Upon receipt of **$2.00** we will ship, PREPAID, direct from our factory, the following outfit:

Our Improved Flat Opening Loose Leaf Binder, covered with Imported Buckram, size 5¾ in. high, 8½ in. wide, 3 in. thick; securely holding from 1 to 500 sheets.

Two Hundred and Fifty Ledger Sheets or Other Blanks (your choice of 38 different forms), printed on a fine quality of white bond paper, size 5 in. high by 8 in. wide.

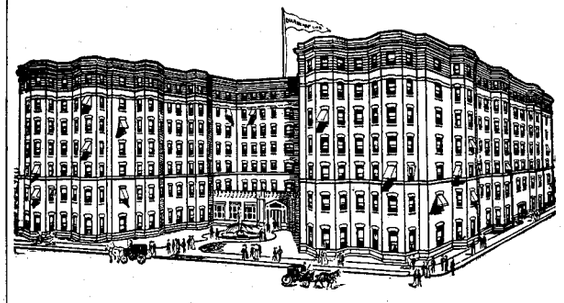
One Complete Set of Alphabetical Index Sheets, to fit Binder, with durable tabs printed on both sides. One Special Heavy Index Sheet, numbered from 1 to 31.

Fifty Moore's Movable Metal Markers, for indexing records According to Date.

OUR FREE BOOK "MOORE'S MODERN METHODS," contains nearly 100 pages of valuable information on the subject of Bookkeeping and Loose Leaf Accounting; it illustrates and describes the various ruled and printed record forms, which can be furnished with this outfit—a Postal brings it. Established 1839—Look up our rating, and send your order to

JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION, 200 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Maker of everything in the line of Blank Books, Loose Leaf Binders, and Office Stationery.

MOORE'S MODERN METHODS DON'T COST MONEY—THEY SAVE IT



SPECIAL FEATURE

World's Fair

SAINT LOUIS

Buckingham Club Building, new and strictly fire-proof, fronting on Forest Park, with 300 handsomely furnished suites of rooms, for the exclusive use of members and their families. Will open April 30th, 1904.

People of high social and business standing, desiring the best accommodations in St. Louis during their visit to the World's Fair, are joining the Club. All applications for membership must be approved by the membership committee. The Board of Directors of this Club is composed of the most prominent business men of St. Louis.

If interested, send us your name and address, with references, and club book and full particulars will be furnished you. Early attention is important, as only a limited number of members will be accepted. Address BUCKINGHAM CLUB, ST. LOUIS.

REFERENCES: Hon. D. R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and every Bank or Trust Co. in St. Louis.

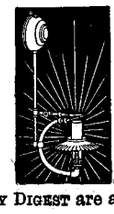
WHEN YOU VISIT THE WORLD'S FAIR

...Stop at...

The Inside Inn.

You will thus reside right inside the grounds and save all tiresome journeys to and fro. 2,257 Bed-Rooms, with and without bath, and a Dining-Room which seats 2,500 people. Extraordinary protection against fire—unexcelled cuisine—superb service. Rates $1.50 to $5.50 European plan, $2.00 to $7.00 American plan, which includes daily admission in both cases. For reservations and full details, write

THE INSIDE INN,
World's Fair Grounds, ST. LOUIS.



The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

$8.00 OUTFIT FREE.

A Dunlap block, Derby or Fedora Hat.....	$2.50
A pair of stylish Lace Shoes, the new queen last	2.50
A Percale Shirt, detachable Collar & Cuffs	1.25
A Neat Silk Four-in-hand Necktie or Bow..	.50
A pair of fancy Web Elastic Suspenders....	50
A Japanese Silk Handkerchief.....	.50
A pair of fancy Lisle Thread Socks.....	.25
Thousands of American citizens pay cash for this.....	$8.00

To introduce our famous made to measure custom tailoring we make this unequaled offer of a GENUINE CHEVIOT Suit made to your measure in the latest English Sack Style, well made and durably trimmed, for only $10. *Equal to your local tailor's $20 suit* and give you all the above complete outfit FREE. Send us your name and address and we will send you

FREE SAMPLES

of cloth, measurement blank and tapeline for size of

Suit, Hat, Shoes and Shirt.

Send no money but write to-day to

GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTING CO.,
Dept. 264, 242 Market St., CHICAGO.
REFERENCE: First National Bank, Chicago; Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS.

The Head of the Army.— A story is told of General Chaffee in the Philippines which illustrates the solicitude for the comfort of his men which underlies his rough exterior. Says Frederic Williams in *The Cosmopolitan*:

It was at Legaspi, in the southern portion of the archipelago, whither he had gone to inspect an army post. After going through the barracks, he visited the hospital, and not questioning the surgeons in charge, inquired of the men themselves as to their needs. In this way he learned that many were suffering from dysentery, yet were not given the milk diet which they needed because there was no milk.

"How is it, then, we had milk at the table this morning?" asked General Chaffee of the surgeon in charge.

"There is only enough condensed milk for the officers' mess," was the reply.

"Let these men have it," was the response, "and we will do without till the supply is adequate."

Quay's Half Cigar. — Senator Quay likes to smoke cigars. He usually has one in his mouth when he is not in the Senate Chamber, says the Washington *Times*, and sometimes he then chews an unlighted one. A short time ago his doctor told him he must stop smoking:

"I can't," said the Senator.

"But you must," insisted the doctor.

"Can't I smoke at all?" asked the Senator plaintively.

"Yes," the doctor replied, as if he was conferring a great favor, "you may smoke a half of one cigar each day, but no more."

"Well," said the Senator to-day, as he sat in his committee-room, "it is now time for me to have my daily smoke."

He opened a draw in his desk and took out a cigar fifteen inches in length and lit it and smoked it with relish.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Their Meeting.—SHE (flushing expectantly): "Fred Smithers, as I live! Poor fellow—it saddens me to think how broken up he was over my refusal."

HE (wrinkling forehead): "Where in thunder have I seen that woman before?"—Brooklyn *Life*.

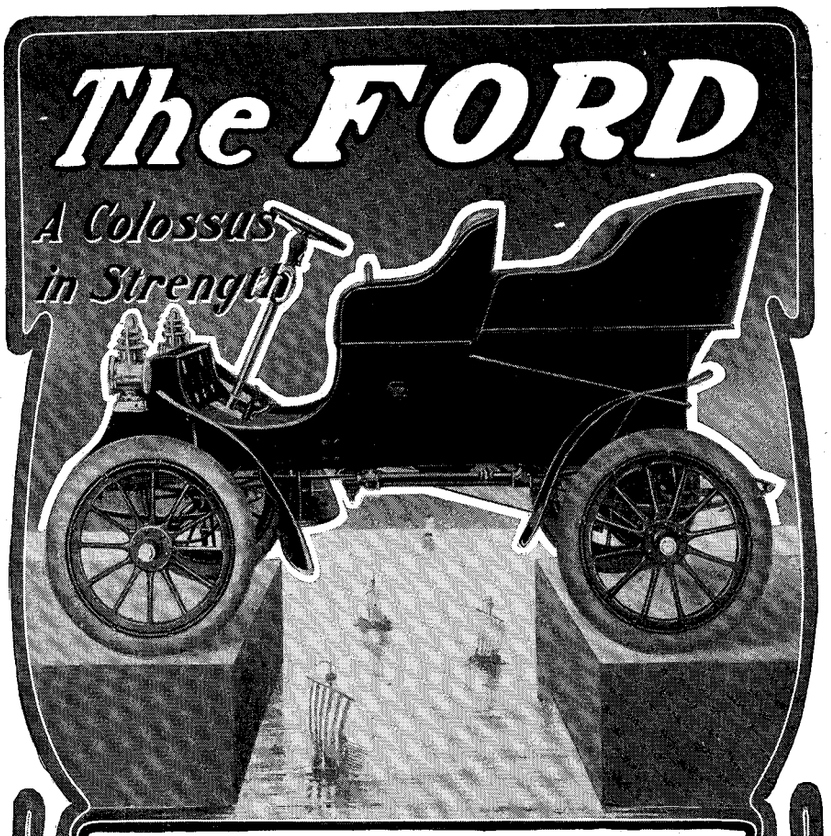
A Brilliant Suggestion.—PAT: "Oi'd wroite to Callahan fer a job if Oi knew his addriss."

MIKE: "Phy don't yez wroite to him an' git his addriss?"—*Judge*.

Her Tongue Slipped.—A young woman who recently became a teacher in a kindergarten entered a trolly-car in Brooklyn and bowed pleasantly to a man who sat across the aisle. He raised his hat in return, but it was evident that he did not recognize the young woman.

"Oh, excuse me," she remarked in tones which could be heard by every one in the car. "I mistook you for some one else. I thought you were the father of two of my children."

He left the car at the next corner.—New York *Sun*.



Like the **Colossus of Rhodes**, one of the seven wonders of the world, the FORD MOTOR CAR stands today the marvel of the automobile industry.

The FORD is the Colossus of its class in strength, construction and value, and is the greatest thing in the motor world today.

Mr. Henry Ford has spent the best years of his life in perfecting this car. The FORD has sounded the death knell of the Trust with its attempt to make a monopoly of the motor car industry and to charge exhorbitant prices for inferior cars.

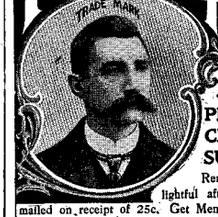
Price with Tonneau $900.00
As a Runabout $800.00

The lowest price tonneau car with a double opposed motor sold by the Trust is $1500.00. The Ford saves you $600.00.

We agree to assume all responsibility in any action the *Trust* may take regarding alleged infringement of the Selden Patent to prevent you from buying the FORD—*"The Car of Satisfaction."*
Write for illustrated catalague and name of our nearest agent.

The Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.
(A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, BUT A REASON FOR IT)
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

The Wonderful Vapor
Varoma
CURES
Whooping Cough and Croup

Relieves all throat and lung diseases. As a germicide, disinfects perfectly (without injury to the most delicate fabrics) sick rooms, etc. The vapor is non-poisonous, non-irritating and agreeable,

At all druggists or by mail. Particulars free,
THE VAROMA MEDICAL COMPANY
Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

PATENTS Examination Free. Best HAND BOOK. Established 1869.
R.S. & A.B. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D.C.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. $5 PRESS
Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory
THE PRESS CO.
MERIDEN, CONN.

LEARN **SUCCESS SHORTHAND**
Taught by mail under the direction of the most successful firm of shorthand reporters in the world. They teach you by mail the same system they use. Write to-day for our book, "Success Shorthand System."
WALTON, JAMES & FORD
Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid **35c**
Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet "Card Style" Free! Also business, professional and fraternal cards. We have cuts of emblems for all societies.
E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 30 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Agents Wanted

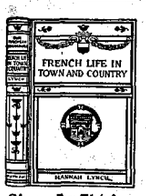
KLIP BINDER
The KLIP'S and the Cover from the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. Cover price-list free.
H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Would You Live If



Size, 5 x 7½ in.

you had been born in Russia, in Germany, in Spain? Any light shed on this oft-repeated question is full of interest; any book that gives an intelligent answer is valuable.

Our European Neighbours

is a series of volumes picturing with unusual happiness of selection and of manner every-day life in foreign lands. Politics, statistics, and the "ologies" are for the most part avoided. The aim is to portray life as it unfolds in regular course, and as it affects the individual.

Fully Illustrated. Per volume, net, $1.20. (*Postage 10c.*) (*Sold separately or in sets.*)

"A series long needed and sure to receive a warm welcome."—*Outlook.*

"So wisely conceived and so ably presented that every library should claim it for its own."—*Unity.*

LIST OF VOLUMES

1. **French Life in Town and Country.** By Hannah Lynch.
2. **German Life** By W. H. Dawson.
3. **Russian Life** By F. H. E. Palmer.
4. **Dutch Life** By P. M. Hough.
5. **Swiss Life** By A. T. Story.
6. **Spanish Life** By L. Higgin.
7. **Italian Life** By Luigi Villari.
8. **Danish Life** By J. Brochner.
9. **Austrian Life** By F. H. E. Palmer.
10. **Turkish Life** By L. M. J. Garnett.
11. **Belgian Life.**

Send for Illustrated Circular

G. P. Putnam's Sons,
27 West 23d Street, - New York

Stomach Comfort
can easily be obtained by the use of
MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 **Astor House, N.Y.**

A Few More Rips and Raps.—

What you call temper in your wife you call temperament in yourself.

What puzzles a man is that a woman will travel such a long road with him to reach the Precipice, and then turn quietly back.

It is not so much our friends of whom we must be careful, but rather our friends' friends.

When Jealously claims a woman, Love and Hate shake hands.

"Many happy returns of the day" applies to the unsuccessful writer all the year round.

An editor is known by the Mss. he keeps—and the stamps.

A widow and her weeds are soon parted.

If woman makes all the trouble in life, it's woman makes life worth all the trouble.

One touch of merriment makes the whole world —grin.

No actress is as red as she is painted.

It's a wise author who knows his own play—after the dress-rehearsal.

Half the time while the man is thinking, "I wonder if I dare," the woman is thinking, "I wonder why he doesn't?"

The only thing that always carries its face value: a kiss.

In the mathematics of Matrimony one and one make three.

Desire most frequently haunts the corridors of Inaccessibility.

One man's tragedy is another man's farce.

A man is never so utterly unoriginal as when he is love-making or praying.

—Selected from "Raps and Rhaps-Oddities," by Walter Pulitzer.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 4.—Japanese enter Wiju unopposed; the Russians apparently retreating beyond the Yalu. The press boat *Fuhwan*, chartered by American correspondents, is released at New-Chwang by order of General Kuropatkin. Russia has increased the rigidness of the censorship and is carefully guarding her movements in the Far East.

April 5.—General Pflug reports that there are no hostile forces in Manchuria. Russia, through the French Minister at Tokyo, will appeal the cases of merchantmen captured by Japan.

April 6.—General Kuropatkin arrives at New-Chwang. The unopposed occupation of Wiju by the Japanese is declared to be in accord with the Russian policy not to fight on the Korean side of the Yalu River. Japanese partially burn a Russian village near Yongampho, at the mouth of the Yalu, on the Korean side. Eleven Japanese are killed in skirmishes along the Yalu according to Russian advices.

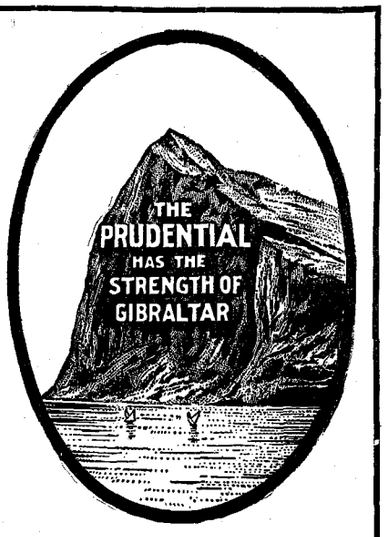
April 7.—It is reported in Tokyo that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu River and taken up strong position on the northern bank. It is believed in St. Petersburg that the Russians intend to hold the Japanese at Antung as long as possible, tho General Kuropatkin has selected a position near Feng-Wang-Cheng, as his first line of defense. Seoul learns that the Russians have occupied half a dozen towns along the Tumen River, in northeastern Korea.

April 8.—The absence of Admiral Togo from the vicinity of Port Arthur is believed to be due to his having been covering the landing of second Japanese army in Korea.

April 9.—Japan's war-ships are again seen in the vicinity of Port Arthur. New-Chwang's defenses have been completed; and about 25,000 men are held ready to repel a Japanese attack. It is believed, however, that the Japanese will not attack this position, having lost the opportunity by delay.

April 10.—Russia's policy, it is reiterated, is to draw the Japanese far into Manchuria, and there to fight a decisive battle.

MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.



"Marvelous

are the Wonders of Time" and Life Insurance. The few hundred dollars invested annually, growing year after year to the matured Endowment of thousands, is a great satisfaction to the policy-holder.

THE PRUDENTIAL

INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN
Prest.

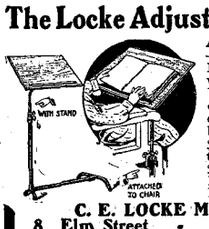
Home Office:
NEWARK,
N. J.

Send Coupon for Information.

Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.

For .....
Name ..... *Age*.....
Address.....
Occupation.....Dept R

The Locke Adjustable Table $3.00



Attaches to almost anything—chair, bed, desk, couch, etc. Fine for reading, sewing and writing. Ideal for the sick. Universally adjustable. The only table with ball and socket joint. Attachable table, birch top, fittings enameled, $3.00. Quartered oak top, fittings antique copper oxidized, $4.50. Stand sold separately. Booklet with 25 illustrations FREE. Order today.

C. E. LOCKE MFG. COMPANY
8 Elm Street - - Kensett, Iowa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 4.—A Chinese general from Lhassa arrives at the British camp at Guru and requests the expedition to withdraw from Tibet.

The British punitive expedition in Nigeria, British West Indies, sustains severe reverses.

April 7.—A despatch from Madrid says that an attempt had been made upon the life of King Alfonso in Barcelona by the explosion of a bomb.

April 8.—An Anglo-French Colonial treaty is signed at London; it contains important agreements as to trade in Morocco, Madagascar, Siam, Egypt, and New Hebrides.

Tibetans again attack General Macdonale's infantry near Kalapaige.

April 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain dies in Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 4.—*Senate:* Provisions for a new post-office in New York City are adopted, and the proposed repeal of the land laws is discussed.

House: An attempt to pass a bill for the benefit of the Lewis and Clark Exposition fails. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is taken up.

April 5.—*Senate:* Several amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill are passed, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, supports his resolution of inquiry concerning concessions to the old canal company. A minority report is presented by the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee attacking the bill for the protection of the President.

House: The Military Appropriation bill is passed. Representatives De Armond of Missouri, and Grosvenor, engaged in a spirited political debate.

April 6.—*Senate:* Senator Hepburn, of Idaho, discusses the Pure Food bill. The debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is continued.

House: Bills relating to the District of Columbia are passed. The Fortification Appropriation bill is sent back to conference.

April 7.—*Senate:* The day is devoted to services in memory of Senator Hanna, eulogies being delivered by many of the Senators.

House: Proceedings in the Swayne impeachment case is postponed until December. The bill extending the coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines is taken up.

April 8.—*Senate:* The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered, and Senator Patterson, of Colorado, speaks on the need for further Chinese exclusion legislation.

House: The Philippine Shipping bill and the bill appropriating $475,000 in aid of the Lewis and Clark Exposition are passed.

April 9.—*Senate:* Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, answers Democratic charges against President Roosevelt. The Philippine Shipping bill and the bill granting government aid to the Lewis and Clark exposition are passed.

House: Representative Cochran, of New York, criticizes the President's age-pension order.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 4.—The United States Supreme Court decides against the anthracite coal companies, holding that they must produce contracts and other documents at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

April 6.—The Pennsylvania Republican state convention elects delegates to the national convention instructed for Roosevelt.

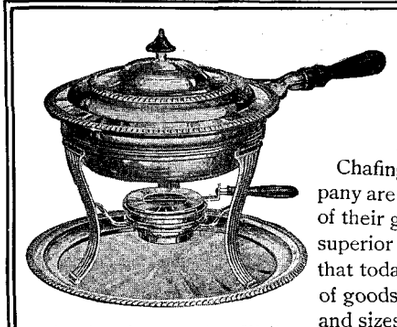
United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, is sentenced in St. Louis to serve six months in jail and pay a fine of $2,500, upon his conviction for receiving money for his influence with the Post-office Department.

April 7.—The Kansas Democratic state convention elects twenty uninstructed delegates to the national convention; only six will vote for Hearst.

The population of the United States in 1903 was 79,900,389 according to Census Bureau estimates, a gain of 3,905,814 over 1900.

April 8.—Secretary Moody, replying to criticism in the House, declares that President Roosevelt pays all expenses connected with the use of the *Mayflower* by himself, his family, and guests.

HONEST
Watch Marks
The "Accurate to the Second"
Dueber-Hampden
Watches
Are Marked with Stamps that are Guaranteed
DUEBER 18K
This Mark means 18k Gold.
14K DUEBER
This Mark means 14k Gold.
DUEBER STERLING
This Mark is found on Sterling Silver Cases with silver caps, gold joints and crowns.
DUEBER
This Mark is found on 14k Gold Filled Cases, guaranteed for 25 years.
This Stamp MEANS NOTHING
WARRANTED 14K U.S. ASSAY
It is not the stamp of honesty. The U. S. Government does not stamp any article of gold or silver used in the arts. Gold Watch Cases are valued by weight.
If you wish to be absolutely sure that your watch is genuine worth in case and movement buy a Dueber-Hampden.
Write for free book, "Light from the Watchman"
Dueber-Hampden Watch Works
CANTON, O.



Chafing Dishes

A full line of accessories—Waiters, Flagons, Forks, Spoons, Skimmers and condiment articles can be obtained if desired.

Chafing Dishes made by the Meriden Company are heavily plated on hard metal. Because of their great durability, elegance of design and superior finish, they have earned a reputation that today makes them the standard of this class of goods. Furnished in a great variety of styles and sizes, affording a wide latitude of selection and range of price from $4 to $50.

Electric Chafing Dishes made to connect with any electric light system are furnished, with three heats controlled by switch and are illustrated in a separate book.

Our new Chafing Dish Booklet illustrating this line is now ready and may be had on request. Ask for Booklet No. 67 A.

The MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths
International Silver Co., Successor
218 FIFTH AVE., MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

For Breakfast
WHEATLET
"All the Wheat that's fit to eat"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Children

with diseases of scalp or skin, or children that are constantly scratching, should be washed with hot water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Pure sulphur is a specific for skin diseases, and Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the only sulphur soap worthy of the name.

Used daily it prevents disease. Take only

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at drug stores, or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

COLT TRADE MARK *Acetylene Gas*

CARBIDE-FEED GENERATOR

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Complete Gas Plants from **$48 to $5,000**

More brilliant than gas or electricity. Costs less than kerosene. Suited for any building anywhere.

Write for booklet T

J. B. COLT CO.
21 Barclay St. New York
The largest makers of Acetylene Apparatus and Stereopticons.

Branches
Philadelphia
Chicago
Los Angeles

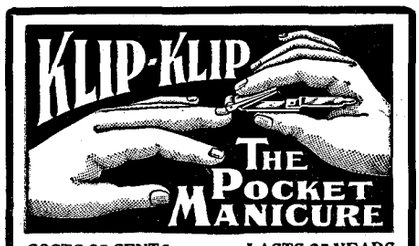
NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the **GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR**, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you **ABSOLUTELY FREE.** Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.



COSTS 25 CENTS **LASTS 25 YEARS**

Solid German Silver. Trims, Files and Cleans the nails with either hand. Don't take imitations. Sold everywhere or by mail for 25c. Money back if you want it. Manicure Book, "A Handy Hand Book of the Hands"—complete instruction on the care of the hands and nails. Sent for two 2c. stamps.

KLIP-KLIP CO., 558 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

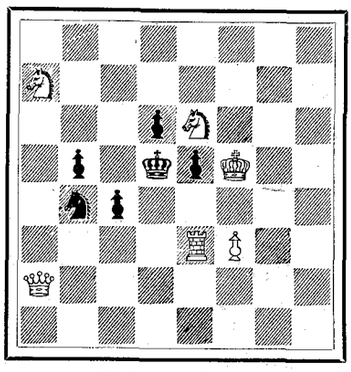
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 922.

By J. KEEBLE.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

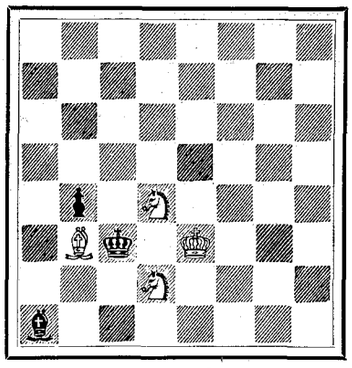
8; S 7; 3 p S 3; 1 p 1 k p K 2; 1 S p 5; 4 R P 2; Q 7; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 923.

By JOHN BROWN.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

8; 8; 8; 1 p 1 S 4; 1 B k 1 K 3; 3 S 4; b 7.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 916. Key-move: Kt(K 5)—B 4.

No. 917.

1. R—B 3 / K—B 5	2. Q—B 7, ch / K—K 4	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / K Q 5	2. Q—Q 2 ch / K—K 4	3. Q—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / R x Q	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ... / R x Q	2. R—K 3 ch / K—Q 5	3. Kt—B 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / R—Q 7	2. Q—K 6, ch / K x Q	3. R—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—K 3, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia;

CALIFORNIA, $33.

From Chicago daily during March and April via Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line. Daily and personally conducted excursions; $7 double berth from Chicago to the Coast. All agents sell tickets via this line. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information address W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

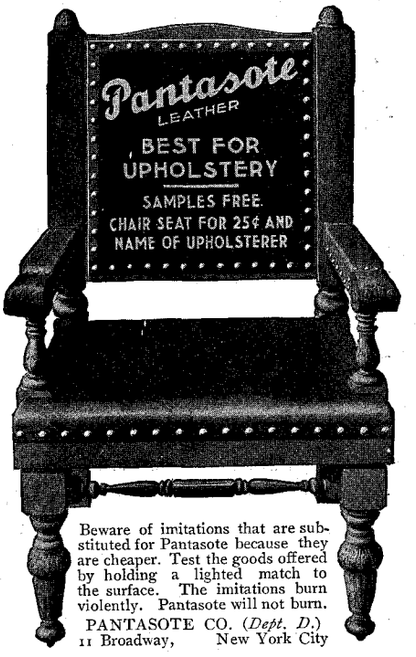
The culmination of progressive enterprise

Western Department, Chicago, Ill. **Two-Speed Gear, Coaster Brake** Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.

CHAINLESS BICYCLES

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY



Beware of imitations that are substituted for Pantasote because they are cheaper. Test the goods offered by holding a lighted match to the surface. The imitations burn violently. Pantasote will not burn.

PANTASOTE CO. (*Dept. D.*)
11 Broadway, New York City

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Don't Neglect Rheumatism

New Appliance for Drawing Acid Poisons from the System through the Pores of the Feet sent to Anybody

FREE—On Approval—Try It!

Don't neglect rheumatism. The acid poisons accumulate day by day until joints become solidified in horribly distorted shapes and relief from the indescribable suffering is beyond the power of man to give.

Heed the warning pains of rheumatism and rid your system of the cause while you can by using Magic Foot Drafts. Don't take harmful medicine. The Drafts quickly draw out the acid poisons through the great pores of the feet, where the capillary and nerve systems are most susceptible, reaching and relieving rheumatism in every part of the body.

If you have rheumatism send your name to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 16 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. You will get by return mail a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts, which have made a record in nine out of ten cases in Jackson, where the discoverer lives, and have already become a household remedy all over the world. No other remedy ever relieved so many cases considered incurable. That is why the makers can send them on approval. You risk nothing. If you are satisfied with the benefit received, send one dollar. If not, send nothing. A fine booklet in colors and many testimonials comes free with the Drafts. Write to-day.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense.*

Highest Grade **1904 Models** **$8.75 to $17** Coaster Brakes. Hedgethorne puncture proof tires and best equipment.

1902 & 1903 Models Best Makes **$7 to $12**

500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes & Models good as new **$3 to $8**

Great **Factory Clearing Sale** at *half factory cost.*

EARN A BICYCLE taking orders from sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. *Write at once* for catalogues and our **special offer. AUTOMOBILES, TIRES,** Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 62G, Chicago

$44.95 WITH STEEL TIRES

$55.90 WITH RUBBER TIRES

This high-grade Buggy, our Custom Made Special, has all the desirable features of a $100 Buggy and 50 strong points that no other buggy has. We sell direct to you from our factory, and our wholesale prices save you MIDDLEMEN PROFITS. We manufacture 140 styles Vehicles from $23.50 up, and 90 styles Harness from $4.40 up. Our large Vehicle and Harness book tells all about our no money with order plan, satisfaction and freight guaranty, and how we ship anywhere on

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

Don't order a Vehicle or Harness of any kind until you have heard from us.

Write to-day for Free Money-Saving Catalogue.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., B 460, Cincinnati, O.

the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R.O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. D. P. Hamilton, St. Louis; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; S. C. Bell, Mahaffey, Pa.; "Arata," New York City; P. W. Duerr, Meadville, Pa.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; B. A., Elyria Library, Elyria, O.

916: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Court, New York City; L. P. Wonl, Birmingham, Ala.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; A. B. McGrew, Beaver, Penn.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; M. Dunn, Norman, Okla.

Comments (916): "Ingenious and up-to-date, despite its age"—G. D.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Charming"—J. H. S.; "Among the best of 2-ers"—C. N. F.; "Fair only"—O. W.; "Unique and original"—J. G. L.; "Elegant"—J. E. W.; "Not worth first prize"—A.; "'Tie-ups' are beautiful"—P. W. D.; "Another tell-tale *motif*"—W. T. St. A.; "Difficult, irritating"—J. H. C.; "Perhaps the prize for this problem was awarded for its neatness and art"—J. F. C.; "One of the prettiest"—L. P. W.; "Most obvious"—J. G. O.; "A little weak"—J. H. L.; "A brilliant"—H. J. B.; "Excellent and elegant"—M. D.

(917): "An interesting and worthy old-timer"—G. D.; "Thoroughly good"—F. S. F.; "Some minor faults of construction, judged by present standards; but a beauty nevertheless"—J. H. S.; "Classic"—W. R.; "Altogether pleasing"—C. N. F.; "Good key, and some pretty mates"—O. W.; "'Tries' are fine; also the work of the Knights"—P. W. D.; "'Age can not wither nor custom stale her infinite variety'"—W. T. St. A.

The excellence of 916 is not in its difficultness; but (1) in its most admirable construction; (2) in the key-move, which gives Black (3) in overcoming the check and mating.

In addition to those reported, F. B. and R. J. M., Girard, Ill., got 915.

Masters who Play in Cambridge Springs Tourney.

Players.	Country.	Date of Birth.
M. I. Tschigorin....	Russia.	October 31, 1850.
J. W. Showalter....	America.	February 4, 1860.
A. B. Hodges.....	America.	July 21, 1861.
S. Lipschuetz.....	America.	July 4, 1863.
G. Marco.....	Austria.	November 29, 1863.
J. Mieses.....	Germany.	February 27, 1865.
D. Janowski.....	France.	May 25, 1868.
Dr. E. Lasker.....	Germany.	December 24, 1868.
R. Teichmann.....	England.	December 24, 1868.
G. Maroczy.....	Hungary.	March 3, 1870.
H. N. Pillsbury.....	America.	December 5, 1872.
J. F. Barry.....	America.	December 12, 1873.
C. Schlechter.....	Austria.	March 2, 1874.
F. J. Marshall.....	America.	August 21, 1877.
W. E. Napier.....	America.	January 17, 1881.

Lawrence's age is not included in the above. It is seen that Tschigorin is the Dean of the Masters and was alive when the first American Chess Congress was held. Napier, the youngest, is thirty-one years his junior. It is interesting to note that Lasker and Teichmann were both born on the same Christmas eve. Four of the youngest of the experts are Americans.

5% THE PERFECT INVESTMENT

Per Annum

Must be *First*, safe; *Second*, reasonably profitable; *Third*, immediately available if required for other purposes. Your savings placed with The Industrial Savings and Loan Co. fulfil all these requirements. They will bear earnings at

5% Per Annum

for every day in our care. Subject to your withdrawal at any time. Full particulars upon request.

Under N. Y. Banking Dept. Supervision

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

ASSETS, ...	$1,700,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	160,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co. 1139 Broadway, New York

Pears'

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap?

Pears'.

Sold all over the world.

Even a child can mend things with

Army & Navy Liquid Glue

(Patented)

Comes in a tube; no need to bother with a brush. Will mend quickly and forever, broken china, glass, wood, leather, rubber,—anything glueable.

Being the only pure hide and sinew glue in liquid form, it is far superior to ordinary fish glues and cements.

If your dealer hasn't it, we will send a sample tube on receipt of 5 cents.

WACHTER MFG. COMPANY, 515 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

DWIGGINS WIRE FENCES

Correct fences for lawns, parks, etc. Our catalog shows styles at 10c. to 50c. per foot. Write for it (FREE).

Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Av., Anderson, Ind.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for

BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE Largest Nursery. OTHERS FAIL. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience

STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

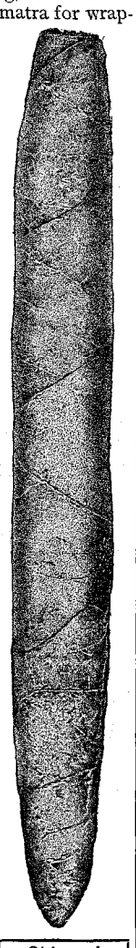
THE best tobacco in the world is the Cuban leaf. Everyone knows it and admits it. This leaf costs so much more than any home grown tobacco that most manufacturers use only enough Cuban leaf to flavor the cigar and partially disguise the taste of the Native tobacco they use. There is no seed tobacco in the filler of my Panetela Cigar which I sell at $5.00 per hundred. Clean, long, selected Havana is used for fillers, and Sumatra for wrappers. The duty alone on these tobaccos costs me more than is usually paid for the tobacco used in regular ten-cent cigars.

A large manufacturer of cigars asked one of my employees if this was really true—adding that he did not see how I could do it.

He cannot of course. He sells to jobbers, those jobbers sell to retailers, and the retailers to smokers. Each must have his profit. I can do it because I sell only to smokers. I put the jobber's profit into the tobacco, I make the manufacturer's profit and give the retailer's profit to you. I can sell you a much better cigar for less money than you can buy under the old system.

My customers are merchants, manufacturers, bankers; more of the latter in proportion than any other class of business men. It is a significant fact that an average of less than one remittance in every four hundred received is paid otherwise than by personal check. In other words, my customers are men with bank accounts, who would not smoke my cigars unless they had the quality—no matter what the price.

MY OFFER IS:—I will upon request, send one-hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars on approval to a reader of *The Literary Digest* express prepaid. He may smoke ten of the cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased—and no charge. If he keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days. In ordering please use business letter-head or enclose business card; also state whether strong, medium or mild cigars aredesired.



Shivers' PANETELA
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

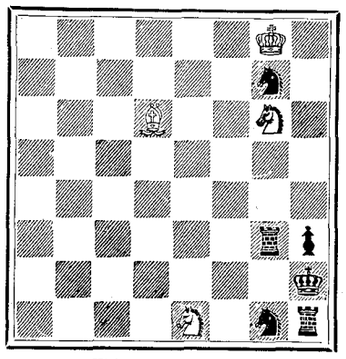
I also manufacture Shivers' Conchas Especial, at $6.00 per hundred, and Shivers' Perfecto, a very rich after-dinner smoke, at $8.00 per hundred. I will send either of these cigars on approval, permitting the Smoker to smoke ten before deciding whether he shall buy.

I would not dare to make this offer if my statements were not absolutely true. I risk one-tenth of all the cigars I sell—and more when unworthy people take advantage of me—as well as the cost of expressage. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out cigars that would not stand the test? Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
906 Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Palkoska Curio.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

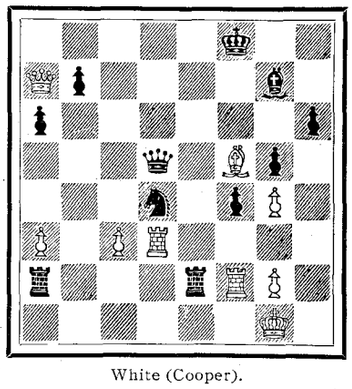
Notice that Black has two Rooks, two Knights, and Pawn, against White's Bishop and two Knights.

White mates in two moves.

An Actual Ending.

An esteemed correspondent, and one of our old solvers, Mr. John Jewell, Columbus, Ind., sends us the following position which was brought about in a game between himself and Mr. C. B. Cooper.

Black (Jewell).



White (Cooper).

Black, to move, announced mate in eight moves.

An Old Trap.

Only one sample of the play of the Sire de Legal, preceptor of the great Philador, has been recorded:

LEGAL. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*	LEGAL. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	4 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5
2 B—B 4	P—Q 3	5 Kt x P	B x Q (a)
3 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	6 Mate in two moves (b).	

(a) The amateur didn't see anything but the capture of the Queen. Had he played 5.., Kt x Kt, the Sire would have lost a piece.

(b) 6 B x P ch, K—K 2; 7 Kt—Q 5, mate.

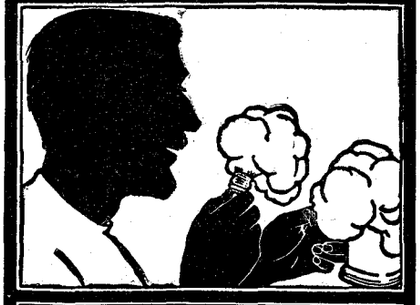
Nominate your choice—Presidents

are being made. "Lightweight" 2 ounces; medium and heavy. 50c all stores or by mail for choice patterns.

President Suspenders are guaranteed—absolute satisfaction, a new pair or your money back.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG CO.
Box 333 Shirley, Mass.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP



You'll laugh, too, when you realize what a pleasure shaving can become every day in the year with that great, creamy, healing lather.

Sold in the form of shaving sticks, shaving tablets, etc., throughout the world.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

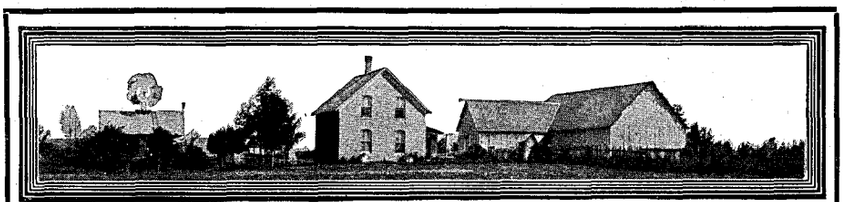
VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by

OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

We make all goods **to measure** of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and **guarantee a fit.** Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO., 67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.



PUT YOUR MONEY IN UPPER PENINSULA LAND

$10.00 down and $10.00 per month will buy you 40 acres of good farming land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This land is close to markets, good towns and railroads. Hundreds of settlers will go to this country this Spring, and land values will increase. **NOW** is your time to make a safe, permanent, profitable investment. No ifs nor ands about it. Write us to-day—now. **Upper Peninsula Land Co., Ltd.,** 906 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Michigan. F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Mgr.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Colonial Trust Company, New York, N. Y. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio

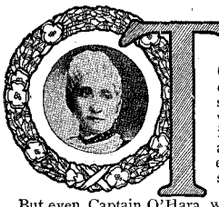
Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Half a Billion Dollars in Realty

HOW TWO FAMILIES MADE THIS SUM IN GREATER PITTSBURG REAL ESTATE

THE OLD SCHENLEY MANSION, PITTSBURG, PA.



THE whole world has heard the story of the Schenley millions. Captain O'Hara, the father of Mrs Schenley, was a shrewd, farseeing man, and when he invested his money in Pittsburg real estate half a century ago, he did it with every confidence that it would some day make him wealthy.

But even Captain O'Hara, with all his foresight, did not dream of half that the future had in store for him and for his heirs. Pittsburg's growth has been the marvel of the world, and with it the Schenley millions grew apace.

The growth of the Denny estate, from an investment of a few thousand dollars, to realty valued at many millions, is just as remarkable, although not so widely known.

And in these later years Pittsburg has continued her record as a money-maker for realty holders.

Pittsburg is probably the most remarkable industrial district in the world, and the center of its manufacturing activity is not the City of Pittsburg itself, but the sister City of McKeesport, located twelve miles up the Monongahela River.

McKeesport is the home of the world's greatest tube mill, and surrounding it on all sides are the great Homestead steel works, the Duquesne mills, the famous Edgar Thompson Works, of the Carnegie Company, The Westinghouse interests, including half a dozen vast establishments, and employing nearly twenty thousand men; the Firth Sterling Steel Works, where the world's greatest projectiles are made, and a dozen or more other plants, employing in all some fifty thousand men and paying out in wages one hundred and thirty million dollars a year.

And right in the midst of this great bee-hive of industry, with street car lines radiating in all directions, lies **"Arlington,"** a new residence district that presents to the present-day investor all the opportunities that the earlier founders of Pittsburg's wealth enjoyed. And it is an opportunity that may be taken advantage of by everyone who has

A TEN DOLLAR BILL TO INVEST

One does not need to be a millionaire to share in the prosperity of Greater Pittsburg. It is not necessary to make an investment of thousands of dollars. A lot in **Arlington** can be bought on an initial payment of $10—with balance on long time at $5 or $10 a month.

Arlington is but five minutes' ride from McKeesport, the hub of the Greater Pittsburg district: **Arlington** is but thirty minutes away from Pittsburg; and but seven minutes' ride from Wilmerding, on the main line of the Penna. Railroad, where every through and accommodation train stops, the home of the vast industries of the Westinghouse Companies.

Arlington has every advantage of the city and all the charm of the country. Natural gas for light and fuel, city and spring water, electric lights, telephones, trolley lines—in fact, everything that the city can offer is at hand. And yet the plan abounds with fruit and shade trees, delightful scenery, and pure, sweet and wholesome air.

LARGE, ROOMY LOTS—WIDE STREETS

The lots in **Arlington** are from **thirty** to **sixty feet wide,** fronting on streets and avenues from 40 to 60 feet in width. In order to prove that **Arlington** is what we represent it to be we will pay the railroad fare of any person from any point east of the Mississippi who comes to **Arlington** and buys a lot. We will allow a liberal amount from more distant points. You therefore get

A FREE TRIP TO GREATER PITTSBURG

Any lot in Arlington can be secured for $10 and you can pay for it at the rate of from $5 to $10 a month. There is no interest, no taxes or no mortgages—if you die before the lot is paid for, a free deed is given your heirs.

Arlington is in the heart of the district that has made billions for the shrewd investors—can you afford to let the opportunity go by?

If **Arlington** were not a thoroughly reliable proposition this advertisement would not be accepted by reputable publications, as many publishers exercise a strict censorship over their advertising columns in the interest of subscribers.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "D" FOR DESCRIPTION—Don't Delay

G. M. CYPHER & CO. Pittsburg, Pa. 506 Locust Street, McKeesport, Pa.

References—Treasury Trust Co., Pittsburg First National Bank, McKeesport

REPRESENTATIVE AGENTS WANTED—Live men in all parts of the country can find profitable employment with us—our agents are making money every day. Write at once for exclusive territory.

A Fine Game.

Played in the recent match between the city of London Chess-club and the Metropolitan.

Boden-Kieseritzky Gambit.

	TATTERSALL. *White.*	LEONHARDT. *Black.*		TATTERSALL. *White.*	LEONHARDT. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	23	K—R 2	Kt x B (g)
2	B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	24	B P x Kt	Q—K sq
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3(a)	25	Q R—B sq	Q—K 3
4	Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	26	Q—Q 4	K R—R 2
5	Castles	Kt x Kt	27	K R-Q sq	B—Q 2
6	Q P x Kt	P—B 3	28	P—Q R 4	P—Q Kt 4
7	Kt—R 4	P—K Kt 3	29	P—R 5	B—Q B 3
8	P—B 4 (b)	P—B 4	30	R—B 3	K—Q 2
9	Kt-B 3(c)	B—B 4 ch	31	R—Q 2	P—K Kt 4
10	K—R sq	P—K 5	32	P x P	P—K B 5
11	Kt—Kt 5	Q—B 3	33	R—B 5	P—K 6
12	P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3 (d)	34	R—Q 5	Q—K B 3
13	B—Kt 2	P—K R 3	35	R x P (h)	Q x P
14	Kt—B 7	R—B sq (e)	36	R—Q B 3	P—B 6
15	Kt x P	R—R sq	37	P—R 6	P x P
16	B-B7ch(f)	K—Q sq	38	R—K 3	R x P ch (i)
17	P—Q B 4	Q x B	39	K x R	Q—R 4 ch
18	P—B 5	R x Kt	40	Q—R 4	Q x Q ch
19	P x B	R P x P	41	K x Q	R—R sq ch
20	B—Kt 3	P—Q 3	42	K—Kt 4	R-K Kt sq ch
21	Q—Q 5	Q—R sq		And White resigns.	
22	P—K R 3	Kt—Q 5			

Notes by T. F. Lawrence.

(a) Better than 3.., Kt x K P, to which White would reply 4 Q—R 5, with some advantage.

(b) Preferable alternatives are 8 R—K sq, or 8 R—Q 3.

(c) 9 Kt x B P would be answered with 9.., P—Q 4.

(d) 12.., B x P would be inferior. 13 B P x B, Q x R; 14 Q—Q 5, with a winning attack.

(e) 14.., R—R 2 is simpler and equally as effective.

(f) 16 P—K Kt 4 looks more promising at first glance, but after 16.., P x P; 17.., Kt x P, Black continues with 17.., Q—R 5, threatening the decisive P—Q 4 and winning easily.

(g) 23.., Kt—K B 6 is tempting, but it is inferior to the text-move.

(h) White plays with desperate ingenuity, but the position is against him.

(i) Finishing in true master style. The whole game was very finely played by Herr Leonhardt.

A Study in Opposition (March 19).

MR. REICHHELM'S SOLUTION.

	White.	*Black.*
1	K—Kt 2 !	K—B sq !
2	K—B 2 !	K—K 2 !
3	K—Kt 3 !	K—B 2 !
4	K—B 3 !	K—K 2 (a)
5	K—Kt 4	K—B 3
6	K—B 4	K—K 2 !
7	K—Kt 5	K—B 2
8	K—B 5	K—K 2
9	K—Kt 6 and wins.	
(a) 4	.....	K—Kt 2
5	K—K 3	K—B 2
6	K—Q 3	K—B 3
7	K—Q 4	K—K 2
8	K—B 4	K—Q 2
9	K—Kt 5	K—B 2
10	K—R 6 and wins.	

I am proud of my lamp-chimneys. I put my name on them.

MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

REV. CLARENCE L. BALL, Pastor of the 2nd and 3rd Universalist Churches, Springfield, Mass., uses the Little Giant Heater on his lamp to warm his study, and in writing of the heater under date of February 28, 1903, he says: "Got up this morning, found my furnace fire out, dining room cold; put Giant Heater on my lamp and started it up. When breakfast was ready the room was comfortably warm. It is a wonder." This is the universal opinion of parties who are using the heater.

The Giant Heater

is light (weighing 12 ounces) and portable; can be adapted to Welsbach gas light or common gas bracket, as well as the lamp, giving heat and light at same cost. Odorless, and positively circulates the air in the room.

The little heater will be found useful on damp, cold days and evenings the year around, or at the seashore and mountains during the summer.

Will be sent, charges prepaid, anywhere in the United States or Canada.

In Brass, $1.50. Nickel-plated, $2.00

Descriptive pamphlet for the asking.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GIANT HEATER CO.

64 Monmouth Street SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FULL OF THE HATRED OF WAR

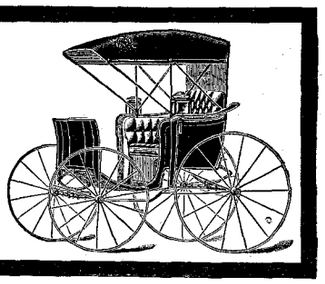
"Swords and Plowshares"—poems by Ernest Crosby. 12mo, cloth, by mail, $1.09. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

SAVE ONE THIRD

By Buying of the Makers

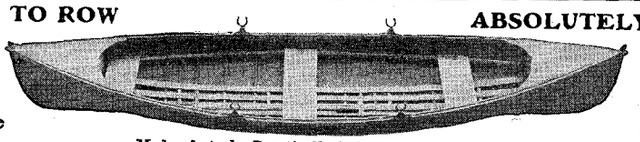
We are actual manufacturers—not a commission house. We can and do save our customers one third on retail prices by selling direct to user and cutting out all dealers' profits. All our goods carry our guarantee. Our free illustrated catalogue shows a greater assortment of carriages and harness than any dealer can show you. Send for it.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



EASIER TO ROW **ABSOLUTELY SAFE**

Write to-day for free catalogue



Price 15 foot boat crated **$29.00**

Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

W. H. MULLINS, 447 Depot Street, SALEM, OHIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DEAFNESS CURED

A Device That is Scientific, Simple, Direct, and Instantly Restores Hearing in Even The Oldest Person—Comfortable, Invisible and Perfect Fitting.

190-Page Book Containing a History of the Discovery and Many Hundred Signed Testimonials from All Parts of the World—SENT FREE.

The True Story of The Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable!

I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor, and personal expense, I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drum, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and as they give no discomfort whatever I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful. I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up-to-date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed, or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery, or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190-page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to any one whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India, and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book to-day and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1773 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. A. McC.," Boston, Mass.—"Will you kindly tell me whether the 'a' in 'verbatim' should be pronounced as 'a' in 'arm' or 'e' in 'eight?' In your Standard Dictionary you give the preference to the latter pronunciation."

The "a" in "verbatim" is equivalent to the "a" in "fate," which is expressed in the Scientific Alphabet system of diacritics used in the Standard Dictionary by ê as in "eight." The diacritic ˌ in "gˌ" in the alternate pronunciation is used here to express a variant pronunciation from "a" as in "far" toward "a" as in "fate." The word may be correctly pronounced "verbay'tim" or "verbah'tim."

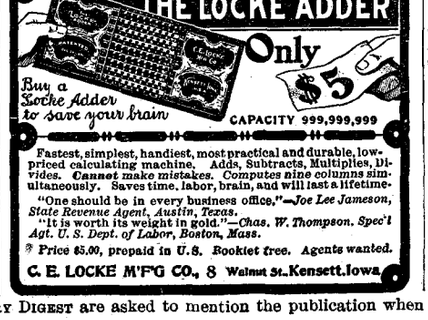
"J. R. C.," Kokomo, Ind.—"Is it correct to write anyone's else' as one word? Also, which is correct—'anyone's else' or 'anyone else's?'"

(1) "Any one" should be written as two words. (2) The Standard prefers the possessive after the word "else" as being more euphonious and in general use. It does not condemn "any one's else"; some good writers use this form; it is not incorrect, but it is unusual and is not euphonious. We think "any one else's" the better form.

"W. S. W.," New York.—"Is not 'volunteer' as a verb restricted to military use?"

No; it has several uses and may be applied to services, time, means, etc. Browning says: "The full and true particulars of the tale were *volunteered* with all the breathless zeal of friendship."

Peach Trees, 4 to 6 ft., 3 cts. 3 to 4 ft., 2½ cts. Circular free. Trees kept dormant late as May 15th if desired. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 76, STOCKLEY, DEL.



Fastest, simplest, handiest, most practical and durable, low-priced calculating machine. Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides. *Cannot make mistakes.* Computes nine columns simultaneously. Saves time, labor, brain, and will last a lifetime.

"One should be in every business office."—*Joe Lee Jameson, State Revenue Agent, Austin, Texas.*

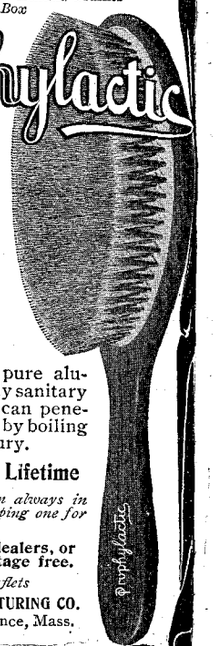
"It is worth its weight in gold."—*Chas. W. Thompson, Spec'l Agt. U. S. Dept. of Labor, Boston, Mass.*

Price $5.00, prepaid in U.S. Booklet free. Agents wanted.

C. E. LOCKE M'F'G CO., 8 Walnut St., Kensett, Iowa

The Prophylactic Family: Tooth—Hair—Nail—Military Brushes
Always sold in a Yellow Box

The Prophylactic Hair Brush



No other brush made like it, or so good. Solid wood back, chemically treated; pure selected bristles triply secured in pure aluminum. Absolutely sanitary—no water or dirt can penetrate it—sterilized by boiling water without injury.

Made to Wear a Lifetime

The particular man always insists on his barber keeping one for his personal use.

Price $2.00 at all dealers, or sent by mail—postage free.

Send for Leaflets

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO.
14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL BUGGY

Built to your order and shipped right away on 30 Days' Free Trial with a two years' guarantee.

FOR ONLY $50.00

Good as others ask $75.00 for.

Send for our FREE 136-page catalog of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness. NOTE—We carry a full line of high grade Harness, sold direct to the user at wholesale prices.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., H. C. Phelps, President. 1674 Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Send for this Book

It's FREE

If you want

Hot Water

instantly, anytime, anywhere.

It tells of the *cheapest* and most conveneint way to secure hot water and plenty of it, summer or winter, in bath room, laundry, kitchen, etc., by using the

Humphrey Crescent Instantaneous Water Heater

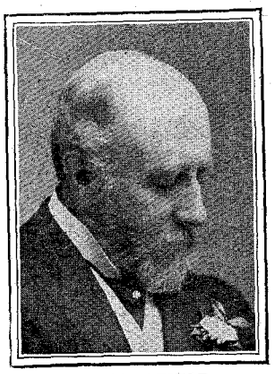
Sold by all Plumbers.

This heater is handsome in appearance, occupies little space, is easily and quickly installed and lasts a lifetime. Gas is the fuel and less is required than in any other heater giving equal service. Hot water flows the moment the gas is lighted. 50,000 in use. Price $16 to $45, depending upon size. Sent on **30 days trial.**

Humphrey Co., Dept. J, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books by A. T. Schofield., M.D. M.R.C.S.E



DR. SCHOFIELD

"Dr. Schofield is a good example of the highest type of modern physician, broad-minded, scientific, clear-headed, and equipped with an enormous fund of information bearing upon the subjects of which he writes."
—*Good Health*, New York.

Practical Helps for All Nerve-Sufferers

Nerves in Disorder

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles.

Philadelphia Telegraph: "It is a work valuable alike to professional and non-professional readers, and if carefully read will be found of great help in the prevention and cure of many forms of nervous troubles common to-day."

12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50 postpaid.

The Relations of Mind to Disease

The Force of Mind

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints.

Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal: "Fitted to prove a stimulus to thought upon a subject of much importance to the medical profession."

***The Scotsman*, Edinburgh:** "Thoughtful, earnest, and fully informed."

12mo, Cloth, 347 pp. $2.00 postpaid.

New Lights on the Scientific Sources of Character

Springs of Character

This work gives the latest scientific information on the sources and qualities of character, showing the importance of character and the soundest principles for its development.

Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph: "The object has been to present the best that has been said on character, to arrange the matter systematically, and to present the subject lucidly."

8vo, Cloth, 259 pp. $1.50 postpaid.

Scientific Studies into the Mind

The Unconscious Mind

A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relations to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on this subject.

***T. M. Hartman, D.D.*, McKeesport, Pa.:** "It is a masterly book on a subject that demands the earnest consideration of all scholars and thinkers, and is intensely fascinating from lid to lid."

8vo, Cloth, 451 pp. $2.00 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Reference Works for Every-Day Needs

A List of Works Containing the Literary Nuggets of Many Libraries

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE
"I have always found this cyclopedia the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

"By long odds the best book of quotations."—NEW YORK HERALD.

The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

Over 30,000 choice quotations classified under a wide diversity of subjects, with 86,000 lines of concordance; also a complete appendix, with proverbs from the foreign languages, Latin law terms, etc. By J. K. HOYT.

8vo, 1,205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10 00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT
"I find it one of the most valuable books of dates that has yet been published."

Over Seventy Centuries of History Made Instantly Accessible.

The Cyclopedia of Classified Dates

The vital and important facts of universal history since the earliest times are given, classified chronologically under the chief topics of human interest. Archbishop Ireland says: "It responds to a great need which thousands have felt." Compiled by CHAS. E. LITTLE.

Large 8vo, 1,462 pp. Cloth, $10.00; Sheep, $12.50; Half Morocco, $15.00; Full Morocco, $18 00.

BENJAMIN KIDD
"I am struck with its excellence and completeness. The plan . . . is admirably carried out."

A Complete Epitome of Social and Economic Fact and Opinion.

The Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

It supplies facts and expert opinions of Sociology, Economics, and all subjects directly or indirectly allied. The most eminent authorities have set forth the theories of the various schools, enabling the reader to weigh and judge for himself. Edited by W. D. P. BLISS.

Large 8vo, 1,447 pp. Cloth, $7.50; Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12.00; Full Morocco, $14.00. Agents Wanted.

NEW YORK OBSERVER
"This monumental work has been made as complete and perfect as could be desired."

The Most Complete Concordance for Both Clergy and Laymen.

Young's Analytical Concordance to the Bible

It includes 311,000 references, marking 30,000 New Testament readings. It gives the original Hebrew or Greek of any word in the English Bible, with the literal meaning of each, and reliable parallel passages. By ROBERT YOUNG, D.D.

4to, 1,168 pp. Prices: Cloth, $5.00; Tan Sheep, $7 50; Half Morocco, $9.00; Full Morocco, $12.00 Thumb Index, 75 cts extra.

PRESIDENT W. H. P. FAUNCE
"It avoids the 'bogus' science so largely used for illustration, and is a safe handbook for speakers and writers."

A Condensed Library of Scientific Thought in One Volume.

Scientific Side-Lights

A Cyclopedia of Science, containing nearly 4,000 selections from the foremost scientific authorities of our time, illustrating many thousands of topics in religion, morals, politics, history, education, social progress, and industrial and domestic life. Edited by JAMES C. FERNALD.

8vo, Cloth, 925 pp. $5; Law Sheep, $6.50; Half Morocco, $8; Full Morocco, $10.

HON. RICHARD OLNEY
"Thoroughly up-to-date and indispensable to all who aim to keep in touch with the literature of the times."

The Richest Treasure-house of the English Language,

The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

The latest subscription edition, new from cover to cover, contains 92,000 more terms than any other dictionary of the language, or 317,000 vocabulary terms, cyclopedia and atlas of the world, 24 beautiful colored plates, 125,000 synonyms and antonyms, besides innumerable exclusive and superior features.

Sold exclusively by subscription. Send for Prospectus and Easy Instalment Terms.

THE BOSTON HERALD
"The Office Standard Dictionary is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use."

The Most Comprehensive Abridged Dictionary for handy desk use.

The Office Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date abridged dictionary published. In ampleness, accuracy and convenience, and every other feature it supersedes all other abridged dictionaries.

8vo, 923 pages, Heavy Cloth, Leather Back, $2.50; Full Leather, $4.00; Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CAME FROM COFFEE

A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began with Coffee

"For 15 years," says a young Ohio woman, "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart and liver trouble. For the last 10 years the suffering was terrible; it would be impossible to describe it. During the last three years I had convulsions, from which the only relief was the use of morphine.

"I had several physicians, nearly all of whom advised me to stop drinking tea and coffee, but as I could take only liquid foods I felt I could not live without coffee. I continued drinking it until I became almost insane, my mind was affected, while my whole nervous system was a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst, and as water would only make me sick I kept on trying different drinks, until a friend asked me to try Postum Food Coffee.

"I did so, but it was some time before I was benefited by the change, my system was so filled with coffee poison. It was not long, however, before I could eat all kinds of foods and drink all the cold water I wanted and which my system demands. It is now 8 years I have drank nothing but Postum for breakfast and supper, and the result has been that in place of being an invalid with my mind affected I am now strong, sturdy, happy and healthy.

"I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking Postum, also a strong boy who would rather go without food for his breakfast than his Postum. So much depends on the proper cooking of Postum, for unless it is boiled the proper length of time people will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Dr. Shoop's
Rheumatic Cure
Costs Nothing if it Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me, as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge.. I KNOW what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is $5.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2000 tests, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 245, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

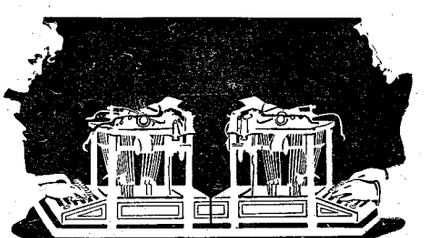
restores worn out organs to their old activities, and is thus the best remedy in those old chronic cases which seem to baffle treatment. It does not disturb the stomach.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.



Good Operators Say

that they can do more and better work with less effort on the

Remington

than on any other writing machine.

Remington Typewriter Company
327 Broadway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED